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STRIKE CONDITIONS IN WINNIPEG ARE MUCH IMPROVED

All Preparations Are, However,
Made for Assuming Control
of the City by Martial Law
in the Event of Further Disorder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—With the Canadian railway brotherhoods' action in deciding against a strike, the situation in the metal trades very near a settlement satisfactory to employer and employee, the swearing in of the 2000 returned soldiers as special policemen, many of them mounted, and the smooth working of the civic depots for food, conditions have much improved throughout Winnipeg.

The increased membership, too, of the Loyal Returned Soldiers Association to over 5000, the bringing together of the wings of the veterans by the withdrawal of members sitting with the trades council and the citizens' committee establishing the neutrality of the fighting men in a united front against anything approaching bolshevism and alien domination, have substantially cleared the atmosphere.

Still, the commander of military district number 10, and Commissioner Perry of the mounted police, have through conference with Mr. T. C. Norris, the Premier of Manitoba, completed all details for assuming control of the city by martial law in the indication of further disorders approaching the proportions of Thursday. The commissioner's headquarters are at Regina, but he has been on the scene every day directing in person his forces cooperating with the regular military authorities. Recently the city was so near martial law that the mounts stood beside their horses for two hours with full fighting equipment at hand. The only disturbing factor on Friday was the attempt of a parade organized at Trades Hall to defy the Mayor's proclamation against further parades. The strikers formed as usual and started up Main Street with flags flying and bag pipe, but the special police barred the way. The marchers halted and sent a delegation into the police station. Returning, the parade moved into Victoria Park in the rear and speeches were delivered by the leaders counseling moderation, and Labor news that night warned the strikers against the slightest disorders and against carrying concealed weapons.

Situation in Vancouver
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The results of the general strike in this city find no apparent prospect of settlement in sight. The Mayor is doing his best to end the sympathetic movement and has wired to Sir Robert Borden for a statement on the government's attitude with regard to collective bargaining. The latter replied, denying that the government was opposed to it.

The strike committee then shifted ground to a demand that the discharged postal employees at Winnipeg be reinstated. Later in the day the Mayor addressed a meeting of 400 business men, who pledged their support in maintenance of law and order.

A citizens committee of 100 is being organized to insist on the operation of all necessary utilities. A big fleet of jitneys on streets is angering strikers, who thought to play a trump card in calling out street railway men. In regard to an attempt of the Typographical Union to impose a self-made censorship on all strike news published in the daily papers, a statement has been issued qualifying that position somewhat. In the meantime all the daily papers published statements announcing their refusal to entertain any such proposal in any form and threatening to suspend publication if necessary. The strike committee issued a statement this afternoon saying that the telephone employees would not be called out at present.

Strike Situation Improves
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
EDMONTON, Alta.—The strike situation took a turn for the better on Friday, when all workers of the Dominion Express and many individual teamsters working for small cartage firms returned to work. Telegrams were received at strike headquarters from W. J. Finlay, formerly chairman of the general strike committee, now a delegate at Winnipeg strike headquarters, stating that great progress is being made toward a settlement and that early return to work of all strikers might be looked for. Mayor Clark in a communication to the Hon. G. E. Robertson, Minister of Labor, urges the reinstatement of all strikers as a solution to the strike situation.

An improvement in the postal service under the new staff is noticeable. Calgary city employees are taking another strike vote, returnable today. Their first vote was unanimous in a decision to remain at work, but agents of the strikers were busy last week and the new vote is doubtful. The One Big Union executive is in session at Calgary, but has not given out any announcement as yet.

The men at the Lethbridge mines, who have been working to keep the mines intact, have decided to go out in sympathy with the Winnipeg strikers.

JUGO-SLAVS ATTACK SOUTH OF THE DRAVE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Jugoslavians have reopened hostilities against the Carinthians and on May 28 attacked south of the Drave River. The Austrians retired to the north bank by the following night, still under fire. Their pursuers are reported to have crossed the river at Katerdrauburg. The Austrian Foreign Minister has asked that neutral troops should occupy disputed territory.

MISSION IS SENT TO MONTENEGRO

Cecil Harmsworth in House of
Commons Says American and
British Representatives Are
Observing Conditions There

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday).—Replying to questions in the House of Commons on Thursday, Cecil Harmsworth said that the French government have stated publicly they will regard as invalid any concessions granted by the Russian Soviet Government to foreign firms, but that the allied governments have taken no general decision. A mission composed of a United States military officer and a distinguished British diplomat, representing the American and British governments respectively, recently proceeded to Montenegro to obtain information regarding conditions there. The government of Montenegro was not consulted regarding the appointment of the mission, he added, and had not protested.

He thought that there was no doubt that anti-Semitic disturbances had recently occurred in Poland and the territories under Polish occupation, and that Polish troops had participated in them. Apart from representations they had addressed to the Polish Government, the British Government could act only in concert with the associated governments.

Government of India Bill
The Government of India Bill was read for the second time in the House on Thursday and committed to a joint select committee of both houses. Mr. E. S. Montague again pleaded that no less should be done than that proposed in the measure and emphasized afresh the transitional character of the government scheme.

It was designed, he said, to lead on to something else at the earliest possible moment, but it was essential to start India on the road of self-government, before attention could be given to much other work waiting to be done, such as improvement of education, development of Indian resources and industries and reorganization of Indian defenses.

The president of the Board of Education afterward summarized the debate which followed as having revealed a general agreement on all hands that the government of India could no longer afford a perfectly negative, non-committal attitude toward the great intellectual movements sweeping the continent from end to end.

Thursday—Sir Auckland Geddes on Wednesday made a statement on the coal position which, he said, is serious. So far as can be judged, the estimated output for the 12 months from July, 1919, after reduced hours come into force, is between 214,000,000 and 217,000,000 tons annually as against 287,000,000 in 1913. The consumption for inland purposes and bunkers fell from 210,000,000 in 1913 to 196,000,000 for 1918, while export was 77,000,000 and 32,000,000 respectively.

To preserve approximately the same quantity for domestic use from July, 1919, all present restrictions on consumption must be fully maintained, and exports must be reduced to 23,000,000 annually. After guaranteeing the owners profits at the rate of 1s. 3d. per ton, the estimated deficiency on working of the industry will be £526,600,000, or 4s. 3d. per ton of output.

"Winding Up Affairs in North Russia"
LONDON, England (Friday).—Speaking in the House of Commons today Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, said: "We are endeavoring to wind up our affairs in North Russia which we hope will become self-supporting before the end of the summer, enabling us to leave, having honorably discharged our duty."

Mr. Churchill said the check to Admiral Kolchak's advance was now more pronounced, and that no attempt should be made to encourage extravagant hopes in that quarter. The Minister of War explained that all the British were doing was to supply Admiral Kolchak with munitions, the small British force in Siberia being hundreds of miles from the firing line.

BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA LINK
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday).—The Swiss federal authorities have decreed the expulsion of an Austrian subject named Gradungler, who had established a center of Bolshevik propaganda at Zurich and was in close touch with the Spartacists in Germany, and thus formed a link in the chain of the Bolshevik organization.

ARMENIANS ASK FULL FREEDOM

They Insist That They Deserve
and Have the Right to Demand
Complete Emancipation
From Control by the Turk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Preservation of the integrity of the Turkish Empire, which has been advocated recently by certain elements concerned in the situation in the Near East, is protested vigorously by Armenians in this country who declare that nothing less than complete emancipation of the Armenians from the Turks can help to pay the debt the world owes to the Armenians for standing by so long while they have suffered Turkish oppression.

Arshag Mahdesian of this city, in a statement made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, discusses the questions as follows: "In a recent statement President Caleb F. Gates of Robert College, Constantinople, who has just arrived in America, endeavors to prove that there would be 'great difficulty in establishing an Armenian state,' advocates the preservation of the integrity of the Turkish Empire and incidentally informs us that the Turks are arming themselves because the French Government made the mistake of landing Armenian troops in Cilicia, as if the Turks were not already armed.

College Interests
"At the conclusion of his statement Dr. Gates unwittingly divulges the secret that certain missionaries who opposed a declaration of war by the United States against Turkey were more interested in the fate of Robert College than in the welfare of the Christian population of Armenia and Syria, when he says that Talaat, Pacha had promised him 'that as long as there was no actual declaration of war by the United States the college would be safe.'"

"Just before the armistice was granted to Turkey, several prominent Americans whose names are withheld, for obvious reasons, submitted to our State Department a memorandum concerning Armenia. The memorandum was prepared by an American missionary who has lived in the heart of Armenia for many years and has studied the Armenian question very intimately. The subjoined extracts from this memorandum may serve to enlighten Dr. Gates and other conscious or unconscious Turcophiles:

Memoranda by Missionary
"The Turkish Government and its 'interested friends' in the West may put forth the plea that... practically there are no Armenians left in Turkish Armenia. The members of this committee feel sure that the allied governments will not and can in no circumstances take into consideration such Turkish plea, knowing that none of these claims is true. Yet they consider it their duty respectfully to request the Department of State to warn the British, the French, and the Italian governments against the danger."

"The members of this committee beg to submit that the Armenians deserve and have the right to be one for all entirely emancipated from Ottoman domination. They deserve this, not as a matter of charity, or because of all the ill-treatments which they have suffered, culminating in the crowning horrors and massacres of 1915-1916, but, as a matter of justice, for the sake of their own civilization and as constituting a civilized element in the East; for the services they rendered to our country since the early invasions of Turkey; for their refusal to accede to the Turkish request for their cooperation against the entente and for the part they played during the present war by actual fighting and sacrifices for the entente cause; principally for their stubborn resistance against the Turkish-German aggressions in the Caucasus after the disorganization of the Russian Army. It may well be said that during the present war, people suffered, in proportion to their numbers, as much as the Armenians did, and certainly none were subjected to as cruel and barbarous a treatment. All of these facts have been duly recognized, and the emancipation of the Armenians repeatedly pledged by the entente. And some leaders of the entente have frankly admitted that the sufferings and martyrdom of the Armenians since 1878 were mainly due to the western diplomacy of the nineteenth century."

Bounds of Armenia
"This committee would respectfully suggest that the territory now to be considered as the future Armenia include all the Armenian provinces in Russia, such as Erivan, Kars, and others, and the Turkish provinces of Van, Erzurum, Bitlis, Harpoot, Siwas in part, Diarbekir, Adana, and Aleppo in part. It would also suggest that northern Armenia thus outlined be given a port upon the Black Sea, either at Trebizond, or in the vicinity of Trebizond."

"In dealing with the present case and in seeking the remedies, therefore, it is respectfully suggested that it is not the present numbers of the peoples inhabiting the Turkish Empire that should be taken into consideration. The numbers prior to the war should form the basis."

"Turkey should not benefit by the crimes of lese-humanite its government committed against its subjects. On the contrary, the most elementary justice demands adequate punishment and reparation."

"As a matter of fact, Turks never formed a majority in the eastern provinces. In some parts the huge majority of the inhabitants were Armenians and Kurds. In some, Armenians formed a relative majority; in others, Armenians, Turks, and Kurds were in equal numbers; in still others, Kurds and Arabs formed the majority, followed by Armenians and Turks."

Rights of China in Shantung Argued
Full Restoration Called for by Dr. David P. Barrows in Discussion of What He Terms Japan's "Gigantic Plot" in East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California.—The duty of the American Senate, in the opinion of Dr. David P. Barrows, chief of the political science department of the University of California, is to refuse to ratify that section of the peace treaty relating to Shantung, and to declare that the United States will not cease to support with every influence the right of China to complete restoration.

Dr. Barrows has just returned from Siberia where, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, he spent a year as intelligence officer for the American expeditionary force. Since his return to California some weeks ago he has been lecturing throughout the State on the Far East, principally on Bolshevism.

INVESTIGATION OF THE TREATY "LEAK"

Republican Senators Will Try to
Make It Broad as Possible—
Strenuous Contest Expected—
Attitude of the Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee meets today to formulate its plans for investigation into the alleged "leak" of the text of the peace treaty, which caused such turmoil at the State Department and in the Senate last week. Sharp clashes, such as took place on the floor throughout a week of bitter debates, recriminations and counter-recriminations, are expected to be repeated in the committee, as senators are greatly at odds over the scope of the investigation. A stormy session is looked for before its members come to an agreement.

Attitude of Administration
The attitude of the Administration toward the publication of the document now in full may be presented to the Senate today, when a reply is expected from President Wilson to the telegram sent him on Saturday informing him that the Senate passed the Johnson resolution calling on the State Department to transmit a copy of the treaty to the Senate. The resolution demanded that the treaty be submitted, "if not incompatible with the public interest." Administration officials here are inclined to believe that the President, in his reply, will declare that publication of the document now, while it is undergoing changes, would not be compatible with public interest, and that he will state his reasons for withholding publication of the entire treaty.

Should the President's reply be of that nature, the Republicans on the Foreign Relations Committee undoubtedly will demand that the investigation embrace every phase of the treaty's publication and the circulation of the copies which were given to the members of the Peace Conference.

Broad Inquiry Urged
W. E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, and H. W. Johnson, Republican Senator from California, want open sessions of the committee, that will conduct the investigation, and they will enter the meeting today prepared to fight to have the inquiry as broad as possible. They want the full committee to conduct the investigation, but this plan is meeting with considerable objection from some of their Republican colleagues. Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, does not want to be identified with the inquiry and does not want to sit on the committee that will conduct it, since he is chairman of the body that will have to act on the treaty officially. He has expressed the desire to have a sub-committee handle the entire matter, so that he will be left out of it.

The Democratic members of the Foreign Relations Committee will fight to have the investigation confined to locating the alleged "leak." G. M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, ranking Democratic member of the committee, will lead a fight at today's meeting to have the inquiry directed solely to ascertaining the truth of the charges made by Senators Borah and Lodge, and to finding out who has the copies which are alleged to be in New York and how they were obtained.

"Bribery" Phase of Charge
Senator Hitchcock has made the charge that the copies must have been secured through "bribery" and he wants the Foreign Relations Committee to make its final effort looking into that phase of the affair.

The Democrats will try to have the members of the committee who conducted the investigation endeavor to find who showed the copies of the treaty to Senator Lodge and who telephoned Senator Borah that he had a copy.

Senator Lodge declared on the floor of the Senate on Friday that he would not disclose the identity of his informants, and Senator Borah says he has no intention of disclosing the name of the man who sent word to him that he had a copy.

Official Copy Bearer
Henry P. Davison is known to have brought back an official copy of the treaty, addressed to the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, although he acted as an official courier in bringing the copy to the United States, it is likely he will be called to testify first before the investigating committee.

Senator Hitchcock also declared he will insist on having the investigating committee subpoena the persons who have been reported in the newspapers as having seen copies. They include Elihu Root and representatives of the National City Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York. Senator Hitchcock will seek to have himself named as chairman of the committee which will conduct the inquiry. He was the author of the resolution which requested that the investigation be made, and, under the usual procedure of the Senate, he would automatically become chairman. But the Republicans do not want to have the Administration's representative in the treaty fight in the Senate at the head of the investigating committee, and it is probable that a Republican opponent of the League of Nations will be named.

The debate on the League of Nations will be resumed in the Senate today. Miles Poindexter, Republican Senator from Washington, will speak. He said that he will seek to show that President Wilson has not been dealing fairly with the American people, while serving as head of the American Peace Commission at Versailles.

Bolsheviki Still Hold Petrograd
Menace to City Has Apparently Lessened and No Anti-Bolshevist Troops Are Nearer the City Than 50 Miles Distance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The menace to Petrograd, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed on high authority, has apparently lessened and no anti-Bolshevist troops are nearer the city than 50 miles' distance. On the north, the Bolsheviki are moving troops from Petrograd across Lake Onega to meet a threatened British move down the eastern shore, and they have been unable to take the city. Even in the Ononetz area who had no official support from their government, driving them back to the River Tuloksa.

Destruction of Railway Lines
South of Viborg, the Bolsheviki are busily fortifying a narrow neck and destroying the railway lines to Petrograd against 10,000 Finns who are apparently not making any headway. West of the city, the Estonian advance is apparently held up for reasons other than military, but a satisfactory feature of the situation from the allied viewpoint is the establishment of one line from Riga to the Gulf of Finland. This line runs from within 15 miles of Luga to a point on the railway 40 miles northeast of Pskoff, thence to Volmar and the line of the river.

The Polish attack from Vilna toward Dvinsk, with the Lithuanian advance eastward and the Estonian thrust southward, is expected to compel a Bolshevist evacuation of the Dvinsk area shortly.

The Ukraine is described as seething with anti-Bolshevist sentiment and, despite reports of successes against Mr. Gregorieff, he is still keeping large numbers of Bolshevist troops engaged, while three other outbreaks have occurred round Poltava in the Kherson area and in the north-west. Meanwhile, General Denikin's success continues and troops are now within 70 miles of Tzaritsin and 80 miles from Astrakhan, which appears likely to be cut off from the remainder of Bolshevist Russia.

Advance on Eastern Front
The Bolshevist advance on the eastern front is still in progress in the direction of Ufa, but is showing less rapidity, probably owing to the withdrawal of troops to meet the Baltic situation and General Denikin's troops.

Special measures have become necessary to maintain the Red Armies at full strength, and mobilization has been ordered of 10 to 20 men from each parish to guard against internal troubles. Recent information indicates that the Bolsheviki are attempting to broaden their basis of government and are making concessions to the bourgeoisie and the wealthier peasants.

Capture of Sarapul Reported
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday).—A Bolshevist wireless message reports the capture of Sarapul on the Kama River and an advance to 15 versts southwest of Ufa.

Denial Concerning Risings in Bulgaria
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday).—Official information from Sofia contradicts reports that the Bolshevist risings in Bulgaria are becoming more frequent, and that Bulgarian troops have refused to fire on the Bolsheviki.

Town Occupied by Greeks
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday).—Greek troops have occupied Magnesia, Aidin and Alvali since landing at Smyrna.

Bessarabia and Self-Determination
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press)—Bessarabia, with a population of nearly 3,000,000, and an area larger than that of Denmark or Belgium, is making a vigorous effort to avoid absorption into Rumania and to secure the determination of its own future through a plebiscite. Alexander Kroupensk, formerly president of the Bessarabian provincial zemstvo, is at the head of a delegation in Paris which is striving to win some recognition from the Peace Conference and assure Bessarabia's right to self-determination under the League of Nations.

Chief of Austrian Peace Delegates Returns to Paris
Conditions, Declares Dr. Karl Renner, Are Impossible—Counter-Proposals May Be Presented by His Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Saturday).—A reply to the allied proposals from Admiral Kolchak has been received at the Peace Conference headquarters and is stated to be satisfactory. But since a part of the telegram was in an illegible condition, a request has been sent to the admiral to repeat his answer. It is known, however, that the reply makes reservations concerning a constituent assembly, and also in respect to dealings with new states formed from Old Russia.

The Council of Four met at President Wilson's residence yesterday afternoon. There is a possibility of a secret plenary sitting before the allied reply is handed to the Germans.

Dr. Karl Renner has returned to Paris, having had a conference with Dr. Karl Seitz, president of the German-Austrian Republic, and Dr. Otto Bauer, Foreign Affairs Minister and leader of the Christian Social Party. Dr. Renner declares that the peace conditions are impossible and that his government intends putting forward counter-proposals immediately.

Speeding Up the Peace Work
PARIS, France (Friday).—Virtually all the important commissions connected with the Peace Conference were in session today. The activity was due to the directions issued yesterday by the conference leaders that work be speeded up as far as possible. The Council of Four continued its consideration of the German counter-proposals. The commissions on Ports and Waterways, Responsibilities, Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine also met.

Turkish Delegation to Conference
PARIS, France (Friday).—The Turkish Government has appointed a delegation to the Peace Conference under the leadership of David Ferid Pasha, a dispatch from Constantinople states.

Western Frontier of Poland
PARIS, France (Friday).—(Havas).—The question of the western frontier of Poland was considered by the Council of Four today.

Denial in Vossische Zeitung
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—(By The Associated Press)—Reports that Dr. Karl Helfferich, former Vice-Chancellor, had made an attack on Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, Minister of Finance, in connection with the German counter-proposals, are denied by the Vossische Zeitung. The newspaper says that the person who was assailed by Dr. Helfferich was a Hamburg citizen who was a member of a sub-committee of the peace delegation at Versailles, and who is said to have been responsible for persuading the Cabinet and peace delegation to offer an indemnity of 100,000,000,000 marks.

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EVIDENCE GIVEN OF POLISH CRUELITIES

Dr. Rachmilewitz Collects Testimony of Witnesses Regarding Actions of Troops on Jews—Statement Sent to Conference

PARIS, France (Friday).—(By The Associated Press.)—Evidence of cruelties practiced upon the Jews in Vilna by Polish troops as seen by witnesses has been collected by Dr. Rachmilewitz and sent to the Premier of Lithuania and transmitted by him to the Lithuanian commission to the Peace Conference.

The document says that on the day the Poles occupied the Vilna railway station, they began pillaging the houses of Jews under the pretext that they were searching for arms and Bolsheviks. Soldiers of the Polish legion were seen from windows in the Vail-strasse forcing open stores closed because of the Jewish Sabbath. On the afternoon of Monday, April 21, when relative calm obtained, people who had taken refuge in the cellars came out. Soldiers, it is said, arrested them and took all their valuables.

Street fighting broke out on the afternoon of April 22 after the city had been cleared of Bolsheviks. Many Jews were killed or thrown into prison. Pedestrians were robbed of their clothing, particularly shoes. Prominent residents of the town were arrested and tortured and held for ransom.

Reports speak of 1500 persons having been killed in Vilna alone, while it is estimated that from 2000 to 5000 were deported from Vilna to Lida. Ransoms of 1500 to 15,000 rubles were demanded of Jews who were thought to have money. Those deported were clubbed with rifle butts and deprived of food during the journey, according to the report.

The document says the Polish authorities prohibited anyone from selling bread to the Jews. It was impossible for them, it is said, to bring in food from neighboring localities because they were forbidden to cross the bridges leading out of the city. Between April 19 and May 4, the document says, the Jews in Vilna suffered damage estimated at 6,000,000 rubles. The document says that the Lithuanian commission desires to point out that it appealed to the great powers for a commission of investigation before Ignace Paderewski, Premier of Poland, took such a step.

MONTAUK TO ST. JOHNS FLIGHT

Official Report on Voyage of Dirigible C-5 and the Loss of the United States Airship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An official report to the Navy Department of the flight, May 14-15, of the dirigible C-5 from Montauk, Long Island, to St. John's, Newfoundland, and the loss of the airship by being blown out to sea, has been made by Lieutenant-Commander Cowie.

"No possible precaution had been overlooked," he states, in regard to the loss, and concludes that it was "wholly unavoidable."

It was intended that the C-5 should attempt a trans-Atlantic flight while the destroyers were stationed to assist the NC planes in their flight via the Azores. But the wind at St. John's overcame all efforts to hold the dirigible, and it broke adrift on May 15 and has not been recovered.

Twice on the flight from Montauk to St. John's the C-5 got perilously close to the earth. After leaving Nova Scotia, the dirigible encountered rough air which subjected it to severe strains. In one sharp dive the tall nearly touched the ground, but the controls worked just in time to avoid a smash. At another time the dirigible was brought low enough to inquire the direction to St. John's.

The trip covered 1022 sea miles, but this does not take into account the variations from the course because of opposing conditions. The variations increased the mileage traveled, but were not estimated. The time of the trip was 25 hours and 50 minutes. Cold was the greatest discomfort, but this was not serious. The crew ate little but some chocolate during the trip, nor was thirst particularly evident.

Air conditions from Montauk to Chatham, Massachusetts, generally were satisfactory and no incidents of interest occurred. Visibility then became poor and air currents strong. In the latter part of the trip little moving about was done by the crew, owing to the danger; but, all told, the discomforts are reported as being slight in comparison with the experience gained by the flight.

RHENISH PRESIDENT APPEALS TO ENTENTE

COLOGNE, Germany (Friday).—Dr. ten, president of the New Rhinish Republic, has telegraphed Sir William Robertson, commander of the British forces of occupation here, announcing the formation of the republic and repudiating any desire to evade a "just share in the reparation of war damages." He appeals to the entente powers to protect the new state against "inevitable revenge from Prussian militarism."

PACKER WAGE ARBITRATOR CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Regarding the settlement made by the five big packers of Chicago and their employees,

John F. Hart, international president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, stated on Saturday that a plan had been agreed upon whereby Judge Samuel Alschuler of the federal court here is to act as arbitrator in case any disputes arise between the packers and the unions the coming year. The packers have agreed, he said, that there shall be no reduction of wages.

The plan has met with the approval of a majority of the workmen, and, while it did not give as complete recognition to the unions as might be desired, provisions have been made that will bring about much better relations between the packers and employees, said Mr. Hart.

While at present the agreement includes only the five big packing houses, several independent packers are going to make like agreements with unions, according to Mr. Hart.

RECENT WRONGS DONE IN KOREA

Reports of Outrage Japanese Fully Confirmed, Says Dr. William Elliot Griffis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—That the stories of reported Japanese atrocities in Korea have not been exaggerated, was the opinion expressed in an interview by Dr. William Elliot Griffis, who organized the first public schools on the west coast of Japan in 1870 and who is in close touch with far-eastern affairs and especially the movement to render Korea independent of the government of Tokyo. Dr. Griffis took part in the Korean rally held in Washington last week. His statement was as follows:

"The stories of the outrages perpetrated by the Japanese in Korea have, I am sure, been in no way exaggerated. As published in the press, they have for the most part emanated from people who are known to me personally, and they bear strong evidence of truth. In addition to the evidence published, I have received overwhelming proof in private letters from friends as well as in direct conversation with recent arrivals from Korea."

"Up to the time of Marquis Ito's entrance in public life, Japan had been for a score of years a student on American methods. Ito, however, fell in love with Prussian methods, and from that time up to the present, Japan has been a student and a close imitator of Prussian methods. If Japan had adhered to American ideals, Korea's position today would be analogous to that of the Philippines, and she would now be on the road to complete independence."

"Korea has her own language and culture, and her civilization is too fine and too venerable to be absorbed or superseded by the Japanese, who have acquired some of the methods of civilization without absorbing the underlying principles of Christianity. With the lesson of Belgium before us, no one can say that the spoliation of a weak nation by a strong one is not a menace to the peace of the world."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VISIT TO BELGIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Belgian Legation announces that President Wilson's visit to Belgium is planned for the latter part of this week. King Albert will meet him at Adinkerke on the French border, just south of Brussels, and will accompany him to Brussels, where Mr. Wilson will be the guest of His Majesty at the royal palace. The Belgian Parliament will hold a reception in his honor. The President intends to visit Louvain and the other devastated regions of Belgium, and will go to Malines to meet Cardinal Mercier.

RECRUITING MEN FOR GERMAN ARMY

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday).—(French Wireless Service).—Great activity is displayed in Germany in recruiting men for the army and in gathering ammunition. The Independent Socialist Die Freiheit of Berlin says. According to the Socialist Abend of Vienna, German recruiting agents are busy in Austria. The Nachrichten of Basle says that the German recruiting bureaux are offering as inducements to enlist pay of nine marks a day and "fidelity premiums."

SOCIALISTS DIVIDED OVER BOLSHIEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Friday).—A serious split in the Norwegian Socialist Party is foreshadowed by the publication of a manifesto, signed by the party's most prominent leaders protesting energetically against the Bolshevik tendencies of many of its members. The manifesto maintains that the party must share in practical parliamentary work and endeavor to secure the majority of the population for its program and views.

MISS LAW SEEKS OCEAN PLANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Miss Ruth Law, aviator, has come to New York City to arrange with Glenn H. Curtiss for an aeroplane in which she intends to attempt the trans-Atlantic flight.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN SUGAR

PARIS, France (Saturday).—The Journal Officiel today publishes a decree repealing the prohibition upon the importation of foreign sugar.

MR. TAFT CLOSES LEAGUE CAMPAIGN

Former President Warns of Danger of Postponing Peace by Trying to Amend Covenant—Audience Favors Ratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—The great question to be answered in connection with the League of Nations covenant, according to William Howard Taft, who defended the covenant at a state convention of the League to Enforce Peace here on Saturday, is whether it will do good for this country or mankind.

"If it will," he said, "let us favor it. If it endangers our country, or interferes with mankind, let's oppose it, but let's base our action and our view on high and patriotic reasons. When we approach the question from that standpoint, I do not doubt that the great majority of the people of the United States and the needed majority of the senators of the United States will approve this league."

Mr. Taft explained the four great steps forward taken by the covenant: Limitation of armament; Article 10, under which the members undertake to respect and preserve the territorial integrity and the political independence of all the league members; the provision for the peaceful settlement of differences between members by arbitration or by mediation, together with provision of a covenant not to begin war until after the machine for settling differences peacefully shall have been tried and failed; and until three months after an award by arbitration or unanimous report of recommendation of settlement by the mediating body; and, finally, the provision for open diplomacy.

Mr. Taft pointed out that "if any substantial amendment is to be made to the treaty submitted by the President it must go back to the other powers who signed it for their acceptance and approval."

"Upon those who insist that substantial amendments must be made to the treaty," he continued, "will therefore fall the responsibility for the indefinite postponement of peace, which the unconditional ratification of the treaty will at once bring about. It has been proposed to separate the covenant from the treaty and to ratify the treaty, thus truncating the idea that peace will follow such action by the Senate."

"The suggestion has been made that peace thus might be reached through a protocol embodying the league to further consideration. It should be premised that no one can initiate peace except the President of the United States, who is vested by the Constitution with this power. No one can make a protocol of peace except the President. Therefore, if the President deems it essential that the Senate should act upon the treaty as he submits it, there can be no protocol as long as he maintains that attitude, nor, indeed, could the protocol be concluded without the consent of Germany."

The 800 delegates attending the convention unanimously adopted a resolution ratifying the League of Nations covenant and urging the State's representatives to the Senate. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and William M. Calder, to support it.

COMMITTEE FOR FALL DAYLIGHT LAW REPEAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Favorable reports on the bill to repeal the daylight saving law on the last Sunday in October has been voted by the House Interstate Commerce Committee. The vote was 19 to 8, and was taken after adoption of an amendment to the bill, which originally proposed that the clocks be turned back the third Sunday after its approval.

PRIME MINISTER'S LIST OF HONORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—The Prime Minister's list of honors published today contains no political awards but is confined to those who have performed special war services. No peerages nor baronetcies are included. Colville A. de R. Barclay, counselor of the British Embassy at Washington, is made Companion of the Order of the Bath.

PEASANTS ATTACK OLDENBURG GARRISON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday).—Four thousand armed peasants in the region surrounding Oldenburg, attacked the Oldenburg garrison, according to reports here today. The attackers were repulsed with heavy losses. The entire Oldenburg region is under military rule.

SALUTE FOR DR. PESSOA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PORSMOUTH, England (Saturday).—Dr. Epistacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, who left here on the battleship Renown on Wednesday for Lisbon, received a salute from the guns of the Victory.

SIR J. P. MAHAFFY'S SUCCESSOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The King has approved the appointment of the Most Rev. John Henry Bernard, D. D., Archbishop of Dublin, to be

provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in succession to Sir John Pentland Mahaffy.

John Henry Bernard was educated privately and at Trinity College, Dublin. He became a scholar in 1879, and, after a brilliant university career gained his fellowship in 1884. Ordained in 1886, from 1888 until 1911 he held the position of Archbishop King's lecturer in divinity. Dr. Bernard was appointed to the position of Dean of St. Patrick's in 1902, and in 1911 was created Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. In 1915, he became Archbishop of Dublin. Dr. Bernard is a voluminous writer and has made some valuable contributions to the study of philosophy.

POGROM REPORTS ARE MINIMIZED

United States Minister in Warsaw Notifies State Department Jews Seem to Have Suffered Only in Two Instances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Following an investigation, undertaken at the direction of the State Department, Hugh Gibson, United States Minister in Warsaw, cabled the department on Saturday in effect that the reports of anti-Jewish pogroms and atrocities were exaggerated, if not unfounded. He said he had found no evidence of atrocities committed against Jews in Poland, Lithuania or Galicia. So far as disinterested agencies in Poland could learn the Vilna and Plask affairs were the only occasions when the Jews had suffered and those who suffered were apparently suspected of being "Communists" and in sympathy with the Bolsheviks.

The sources of information upon which this information is based are the local newspapers, including the Jewish press; the American Relief Commission, whose agents are distributed throughout the whole territory in which thousands were alleged to have perished; the American Red Cross; the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; the Allied Mission, and representatives of Jewish organizations who would not be inclined to cover up such outrages as have been alleged.

In view of this report from the actual scene of the alleged pogroms, officials of the State Department are inclined to the belief that many of the reports are carefully engineered propaganda which is directed at the Polish Government for the specific purpose of weakening it within and discrediting it in the eyes of foreign powers that are disposed to allow discrimination on grounds of religious differences.

While many of the reports came direct from Europe, there has been a constant flood of complaints from various sections in the United States, bringing pressure to bear on the Senate and House of Representatives.

MARKED EXPANSION OF NATIONAL BANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Expansion of national banking facilities has been marked since Jan. 1. On June 1 there were pending in the office of the controller of the currency, 201 applications for new charters, 56 being from state banks desiring to nationalize. There also were on hand 238 requests from national banks desiring to increase their capital. During the first five months of the year 83 new charters and 138 applications for increase in capital were granted. There are now 305 national banks with resources of more than \$21,000,000,000. In the last 17 months only a few small failures occurred.

PRINCES ENTERTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert were entertained yesterday at the Canadian Officers Club which is shortly to be closed. Among the guests were Sir George Perley and General Currie, commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces, who, on behalf of the Canadian corps, presented a silver cup to the Prince of Wales to commemorate his service in France with them.

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BUILDING MATERIAL PLOT IS ALLEGED

Samuel Untermyer Charges New York Dealers With Conspiracy Resulting in 300 Per Cent Increases—Housing Proposals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The first reform needed in the present housing situation is amendment of the insurance law and also of the law regulating savings banks' investments so that insurance companies and savings banks would be obliged to invest the greater part of their funds in first mortgages on real estate, according to Samuel Untermyer, who offered this and other suggestions for the overcoming of the housing problem to the Mayor's committee on rent profiteering. In brief, these suggestions included, in addition, recommendations that the insurance companies at once rid themselves of the railroad and bank stocks which legislation passed 15 years ago required them to dispose of; and that vacant land be taxed at double the rate of improvements on the land and improvements at only half their value.

Mr. Untermyer also charged dealers in building materials with conspiracy that had resulted in raising prices 300 per cent, although wages had advanced only about 30 per cent, characterizing this alleged conspiracy as criminal. He urged that an investigation be made of this alleged illegal combination in building materials, suggesting the Federal Trade Commission as a suitable body to carry on such an investigation, although he doubted whether it could act promptly enough.

Mr. Untermyer opposed the asking of federal aid through federal banks similar to the Farm Loan Bank, as has been suggested, saying that the housing problem is local rather than national, and that if New York were to ask such aid every other city and town in the country would want the same thing. As to the suggestion that the income on mortgages on improved real property be exempted from the income tax, he declared that while that would stimulate that form of investment, it is hardly likely, so long as the United States Government bonds are subject to an income tax, that this would be considered, as it would result in depreciation of other investments and in driving them from the market. He also accused heads of insurance companies of selfishly desiring to wield influence in financial circles through ownership of railroad and bank securities.

Reverting again to the dealers in building materials, he said that if a dozen of them were to be imprisoned it would soon reduce the costs of such materials to a reasonable level.

It was reported, after the reading of this letter, that if the alleged conspirators were proved the charges would be brought to the attention of the District Attorney.

Their heavy investment in Liberty Bonds and their need for keeping plenty of cash on hand were reasons given by officials of two large insurance companies in a letter to the Mayor's committee on rent profiteering for their professional inability to invest money in mortgages as suggested to that body by Samuel Untermyer. They add that individual mortgages are not liquidable and that they are not equipped to handle them. Moreover, they say there has been little opportunity to invest thus because of the decrease in building.

House Shortage

New York Members of Congress to Confer on Remedy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A Conference of all the New York State members of Congress will be held in Washington early this week to discuss these plans for remedying the house shortage.

Proposed federal home bank bill to follow the lines of the Federal Farm Loan Bank Act, or to be operated in connection with national banks or the federal reserve banks.

Exemption of interest on holdings of mortgages up to \$40,000, in order that seekers after mortgage money can compete in the money market with government securities and the federal

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CHICAGO MEETING FOR SINN FEIN

President Wilson's Name Hissed and Resolutions Are Adopted Opposing League as Culmination of British Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The complete switch which some of the Irish in the United States have made could hardly have been better illustrated than through the Irish freedom mass meeting held here on Saturday night.

Not a great while ago this city was the American center of the Irish movement against Sinn Fein. T. P. O'Connor was using Chicago as his headquarters, a Nationalist committee to receive funds was established here, a vigorous statement to the Irish in Ireland supporting the Nationalists against the Sinn Feiners was sent over, and large sums of money were raised for the Nationalists.

As against all that, Saturday night saw a big Sinn Fein meeting held here by Chicago Irish, with Sinn Fein flags draped about. The name of President Wilson was hissed.

It is, of course, no news that many Irish in the United States have turned to Sinn Fein, but the complete reversal of the majority since the close of the war is striking.

The Saturday meeting was addressed by Justice Daniel F. Cohan, of New York, New York, whom President Wilson refused to see on the Irish question, and by Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago, whose opposition to Sinn Fein was well known. Thompson, together with his lukewarm support of the war and measures in aid of it, were the subject of adverse international comment during the conflict. Another figure in the reception to Mr. Cohan was William E. Mason, Congressman from Illinois, whose war record much resembled that of Mayor Thompson, whose political ally he is. Mr. Mason fought conscription and urged its repeal, and spoke at a meeting here arranged by the Irish People's Council, whose backing in Chicago was mostly Socialist.

Resolutions vigorously opposing the League of Nations as a document framed by England and the culmination of British propaganda were adopted. The United States Senate was applauded, both by Mayor Thompson and by the resolutions, for requesting a hearing for the Irish at the Peace Conference. It was also agreed to request "our representatives in Congress to vote for the Mason resolution asking the Senate to separate the treaty of peace from the League of Nations."

COTTON TRADE CRISIS LIKELY IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A crisis in the cotton trade is threatened. Employers' and operatives' representatives in Manchester on Wednesday failed to come to a settlement regarding the wages and hours dispute. Operatives will now tender notices to cease work on June 21. Half a million work people are affected.

BOLSHEVIST FORCES OPEN FIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—A dispatch from Helsinki stated that the Bolshevik forces unexpectedly opened fire on Thursday night, the battle spreading over the whole front. In retaliation the Finnish batteries shelled Kronstadt.

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THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea;
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Suzi Goes Shopping

A new shop opened the other day in the town of Suzi in northern France. It came in a motor car, for Suzi is no more than a village, and sold groceries and hardware, a kind of perambulatory general store stocked with necessary things for people who were resuming housekeeping after the devastation of the war. Saucepans, frying pans, and other kitchen utensils, a few staple articles of food to cook with them, and a few packages of seed to plant for the future were displayed to the delighted villagers, and sold at wholesale prices. The car drove into what used to be, and will be again, the public square of Suzi, and began unloading its wares with hardly a customer visible; but before the sale was ready the square was thronged with townsfolk. A joy of the hour was the delight of the women at again being able to "go shopping," to handle the merchandise, and ask the price. For nearly five years Suzi had been without a shop; in fact, Suzi had been almost without inhabitant, its people driven away from what was one of the most completely devastated parts of the war theater. And the traveling shop stood for the splendid thing that the war has developed, the helping hand stretched out by people far off who never heard of Suzi till they set about the work of helping a devastated country back to happy conditions of living.

African Native Taste

The odd predilections of the African native in the way of personal ornament and adornment have always been a subject to excite wonderment in the average white man, without in the least creating in him any particular desire for imitation. The native of Uganda, in top-hats and cuffs, especially has proved to be an excellent subject for the caricaturist of the African "on his beat." But the natives of Portuguese East Africa have surely a claim to making something like a record for odd adornment, if the story of a British non-commissioned officer just returned from that country is to be believed. He says: "During the trek into the interior, a distance of over 550 miles was covered, and it was necessary to replace our stocks of food at each native campment we reached. The native folk always protested volubly that the fleeing enemy had taken all they had, but we soon learned that the best medium for getting what we wanted was an empty tin or Bovril bottle, carefully polished beforehand. The production of these articles was always instantaneous in effect, and in one group of hutments, one of the unsophisticated 'darlies' was a striking advertisement for a condensed milk firm, for we left her with a string of empty tins hanging round her neck."

The Claim to Runymede

Every now and again, it is given to some man somewhere to utter a "heaven-sent phrase," which brings with it instant and almost startling illumination on a question, where long columns of explanation and long moments of eloquence might utterly fail. Such a phrase came from Josephus Daniels, the Secretary of the United States Navy, the other day, in the course of one of his speeches in England. "No Englishman," declared Mr. Daniels, "has more claim to Runymede than I."

London and the Birds

After the news from Strasbourg that the storks have returned with the end of the war to the old Alsasian city, and are to be seen daily, as in times past, pluming themselves in the Place de Broglie, comes the news from London that one of the unusual features of this first spring after the war is the presence of the beautiful larger birds in the English capital. So writes a correspondent of The Observer of London. "On the fringes," he says, "kestrels are now quite common, and in many places you may see their wonderful flight. The handsome jays betray their presence in many wooded gardens that knew them not, by their screech, or the white flash of their wings; sparrow-hawks and carrion crows are coming to the common; and even the magpie has been seen where for years he has been unknown." And now that they have come, no doubt some way will be found of so convincing them of their welcome that they will come again.

In China

The recognition of woman's rights is spreading rapidly in China. Under the new Constitution women are assured an equal position with men be-

fore the law. Already, there are women in China engaged in journalistic work, and in banking, while Shanghai boasts of a successful woman broker. Revolutionary dress-reform has also been instituted, and so it goes on. Miss Jennie Ackerman, a resident of Peking for the last two years, on a recent visit to the United States declared: "Chinese women seem to have an intelligent grasp of the fact that something is happening in the world, that makes it necessary for them to change if they would fit into the new order. It is all, of course, part of that 'moral awakening of 400,000,000 Chinese' which a certain country declared a few years ago it 'could not view without apprehension.'"

In Apulia

Farm tractors, jolting over the plains of Apulia, in southern Italy, have awakened the inhabitants of that district as unceremoniously as the elephants of Pyrrhus awakened them 22 centuries ago. And the tractors signalize an invasion which is not likely to be any such temporary matter as was the visit of the King of Epirus and his army. These machines are making Apulia over from a frontier grazing region, devoted by unprogressive landholders to the casual raising of flocks, into what an Italian writer describes as a veritable Canadian wheat garden. They are helping to solve the European food problem. But more than that, they are causing a social regeneration, or, rather, the government is doing so, by urging the landholders to recognize the modern cooperative order of things and to do their share in rehabilitating the world. The government, by this program, is clearly doing much the same thing that the ancient Roman Republic, in the praetorship of Lucius Postumius, did, when it compelled the Apulian shepherds to desist from robbery and to pay homage to the law.

Well in the Van

The Maharaja of Bhavnagar is evidently determined that his country, long known as "the model State of Kathiawar," shall maintain itself well in the van of progress. He is taking measures for the total abolition of the liquor traffic within his borders. A few weeks ago, it appears, he ordered the preparation of a scheme, to take effect immediately, providing for the State to become wholly dry within a given period. The Maharaja, moreover, has gone further still. He has approached the other states of Kathiawar with a view to obtaining their cooperation, "since their close proximity constitutes a serious though not insuperable obstacle to effective separate action." Bhavnagar is sure enough of its place.

The Elephants' Picnic

An act not down on the program was given without charge the other day in the old seaport town of Marblehead, Massachusetts, when four elephants of a small circus, named with fine allied patriotism General Foch, General Pershing, General Haig, and Princess Pat, jumped a stone wall, escaped the circus, and took to the woods. The personnel of the circus, acrobats, riders, clowns, and canvasmen, followed, and so did many of the townspeople and half a dozen police. But the elephants made the woods first and there they spent the day with a "large and appreciative audience" watching on the outskirts. Peanuts and bananas, usually a temptation to elephants, failed to entice them from their New England jungle; but as twilight fell, and habit suggested feeding time, the big beasts came peacefully out of the woods and allowed the trainer and his assistants to lead them back to the circus grounds. And all Marblehead went home to belated suppers.

LT. COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Just before the American Legion was to hold its first convention in St. Louis, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor talked with Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt at the temporary offices of the American Legion in New York City.

Anyone who has never seen the "young colonel" would at once recognize Roosevelt traits in him. He looks like his mother, but he has the mannerisms of his father. He greets a visitor with the same gripping cordiality. Although he has the look of comparative youth instead of his father's bulk, he has no difficulty in filling the chair. The telephone rang frequently while the young colonel was talking. Sometimes it was a returned officer or private who wanted to ask about the legion. Colonel Roosevelt gave him his whole attention at once and encouraged his interest. Again a personal friend called, one whom he had not seen for several years. "By Jove, I am glad to hear your voice!" went over the wire, followed by more exclamations, all conveyed in the heartiest vein.

Much in Demand

It was a little difficult to gain Colonel Roosevelt's undivided attention. There were so many claims upon his time and interest. However, in response to the request that he say something about the announcement made shortly before of his intention of taking an active part in politics and of placing himself at the service of his fellow citizens, he replied: "Always after a great war, the men who have had a part in it go home to participate actively in public affairs. It was so in our country after the Civil War; it is so in England today. Furthermore, the men who have fought for civilization in this war are not going to slumber for the purpose of counteracting bolshevism, or anything of that sort, important as that is. Their effort is something more constructive



Barber (concluding lengthy analysis of Italian situation): "Presidenta Wils' ces all right as far as he's gone, but he's gone too far!"

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 739)

An Officer Defends the Regulars

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am writing this with a view to interesting you toward a square deal for the regular army. I am not going to make any extravagant claims of winning the war single handed, but I do feel that certain statements made in the press lately to the effect, either that the regular army took no part in the war whatever, or that if they did they accomplished nothing, should not go unrefuted.

A colonel of the thirty-fifth division is quoted as having said, at a meeting of national guard officers: "Every one fought the war but the regulars. They played dirty politics and got all the soft jobs." As to the fairness and truth of this I leave you to judge, only asking you to refresh your memory by reading the record of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh divisions, all regulars.

Frederick Palmer gives a little of it in his description of the Meuse-Arzonne offensive in Colliers. It is also well described in The New York Times of April 27.

I feel that a good deal of this stuff is due to a revival of the old antagonism between the national guard and regular service, and I regret to see it. There is work for each in this country. Each had a job to do in the war, and history will tell how well they were accomplished. Some national guard troops have received high praise for their work. Does it redound to their credit to make wholesale accusations against the regulars, because of individual cases of injustice or inefficiency? This feeling apparently has found expression in Kansas and Missouri to a greater extent than in other parts of the country, though I have seen evidence of it throughout the eastern press.

In assessing the accomplishments of the regular army, I would call your attention to what was done in creating an army of officers and men out of the raw material we had in 1917. When conscription was decided upon, our first need was officers to train the men. We had no officers' reserve, and the army was so small that the few it

could provide by promotions from the ranks was but a handful. The training camp system was decided upon.

Who were the commanders and instructors? Regular army officers. Did they do a good job? I don't see how the verdict could be otherwise, when it is remembered that with three months' instruction these young officers went into the cauldrons of discussion. Without entering into any just and sufficient explanation, the pianist exclaimed, "This gentleman does not like fugue," whereupon Cherubini replied with a chuckle, "Because fugue does not like him."

As a matter of fact, Berlioz distinguished between fugues and fugues. Some of those written entirely on "Amen" or "Kyrie Eleison," with which the requiems of the old masters bristle, he clearly detested, and he was evidently delighted to elicit from Berlioz, his teacher of composition, the opinion that they were utterly barbarous. But on the other hand he was not adverse to the use of slow fugues in sacred works. To the Abbé Girel, for instance, he explains: "Without doubt it would be possible to write a beautiful fugue of a religious nature to express the pious wish 'Amen.' But it would have to be short, full of contrition, and very slow, for, however well the sense of a word may be expressed, that word cannot be repeated a great number of times without its becoming ridiculous. Instead of this reticence, this striving after expression, all the fugues on the word 'Amen' are quick, violent, and turbulent."

Berlioz, indeed, has written fugues of the most admirable quality, though not strict in form; such as the free double fugue of the "Te Deum," the two fugues of the "Requiem," the four of "Enfance du Christ," besides a number of others which need not here be enumerated. His irregularities of form may be due in part to defects in early musical education, and partly to French as opposed to German affinities, but mostly to his own untrammeled originality of temperament. They certainly do not warrant the assertion that he could not use the form of the fugue for the purposes he had in hand.

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SPAIN'S AIR SERVICE

Translated from Nuevo Mundo, Madrid

Following the example of other nations where more rapid means of communication have been made necessary, Spain likewise feels obliged to establish an aerial postal service. There are rumors of a company being organized whose aim is to reap the benefits of such postal service, as well as through transportation. The problem is not a very difficult one to overcome, for all that is necessary consists of aviators, machines, and topographical conditions. There are available pilots to supply the demand, although civilian aviators unfortunately are but few, for ever since the loss of our famous Hedilla, the retirement of Pombo and the lack of encouragement on the part of the State, there seems to exist a lack of interest on the part of prospective aviators. There remains but one way out of this condition and that is the assistance of the aviators in military service, who are without doubt superior to any other, or the importation of aviators from other nations, which doubtless would make it more expensive.

Regarding machines, especially motors, the situation is not so simple. It is necessary to be more optimistic than Don Candido Voleirano in order to convince oneself that the present motors will respond at all times to the service demands. We have witnessed the working of many motors and in the circumstances this optimism is not possible. France, England, and Germany have manufactured motors. Perhaps we can gain aid in our manufacture of these from them.

There is little to be said about our topographical conditions from aviators who have flown over Spain. Take, for example, the case of our Hedilla; having been forced in a raid to make a landing, he was obliged to tow his machine for two days before he was able to secure suitable conditions for an ascent. Even if the possibility of ever-responsive motors and favorable topographical conditions existed, we would have yet to overcome the invincible atmospheric conditions. One who has not flown cannot, perhaps, realize that the fog is as great a setback to the aviator as to the navigator. It is impossible to hope for a system of regular service since some of the existing conditions cannot be overcome.

We are highly in favor of aviation, and desire greatly that Spain should be among the first to install this system, but we have doubt of an aerial postal service. Does this mean that we should forsake an attempt? On the contrary, we are believers of encouraging the project, and also that the State should cooperate and lend its support, and care should be taken not to make promises which cannot be fulfilled. Therefore, the service should be limited to days when safe flights can be made, and only such localities as will insure successful trips should be chosen.

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WILLIAM J. BRYAN
ON DRY OUTLOOK

Congress Will Not Modify War-Time Prohibition, He Says—Labor and Soldiers Declared Not Opposed to Liquor Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William Jennings Bryan was applauded tumultuously by a large audience in Liberty Hall here last evening when he declared that no friend of prohibition need be disturbed by President Wilson's recommendation to Congress of the repeal of the War-Time Prohibition Act as it affects light wines and beers.

"If a Republican Congress hardly will follow him when he is right, do you think they will follow him when he is wrong?" Mr. Bryan asked, and the audience answered with a vigorous "No." "The Republicans will not walk backward upon the recommendation of a Democratic President. They wouldn't even do that as regards prohibition for a Republican President, for they overrode the veto of President Taft on the Webb-Kenyon bill seven years ago."

"I am sorry the President made such a recommendation and I believe that if he had been in this country he would have seen the temper of the people is overwhelmingly against repealing the law. Let me say I am glad he went to Paris and I believe the treaty of Paris is a better treaty for his presence there. But a dry Congress is not going to give the liquor interests any chance to announce to the world that a reaction has set in against prohibition, as they would interpret the repeal of the law."

World Dry League Supported

Mr. Bryan was equally emphatic in his support of the World League Against Alcoholism, which was organized on Friday. With Canada in the prohibition column, at least for the present under a war policy, he directed attention to Mexico as the "jumping-off place" of the brewers and distillers from the United States.

"We must help the people of Mexico to keep them out of their country. They have shown their unfitness to do business under any flag," he asserted.

The whole world, he said, was looking to the United States for assistance in the struggle against intemperance. "If any of you have been frightened by the statement that Labor is opposed to temperance," he continued, "I want to allay your fears. The American Federation of Labor has never gone on record against prohibition. While Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, is opposed to prohibition, he was always careful to state he was speaking for himself. I am convinced that a majority of the federation are not opposed to prohibition. The brewery workers are, of course, but the great Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is not. The element of Labor which is trying to repeal the law and nullify the Constitution is not the element that molds public opinion."

Attitude of Soldiers
"Another threat heard is that the soldiers are returning home in wrath that the Nation has been made dry in their absence. It is a slander on the best soldiers any country ever sent to war. These soldiers helped to elect the Congress that voted in 1916 to submit the Eighteenth Amendment. Are they coming home to try to undo what they helped to do? Before they entered the war, 28 states had voted prohibition within their own boundaries. Are the soldiers going to make these states dry coming home to reverse their action? These soldiers, every one of them, swore to uphold the Constitution when they put on the uniform. Do you think they are coming home to try to nullify the Constitution, which now includes prohibition? The war showed that boys who were rigidly denied liquor were trained in the quickest time and we all know the record that makes in France. I rejoice that the American Legion, the new organization of this war's veterans, has repudiated the effort of the liquor interests to represent the soldiers as being against prohibition."

Program for Future
Mr. Bryan outlined the program of the temperance forces along three main lines. First, who held the ground that has been won; second, see that the federal and state enforcement laws are adequate and efficiently administered; third, spread the gospel of prohibition to the remotest parts of the earth. He said the work in the United States should be comparatively easy from now on as they had transformed the liquor business into a crime, and henceforth would not have to fight against great aggregations of capital.

"There will be no national bootleggers' association with smart lawyers and almost unlimited funds to fight," he declared. He classed the brewers as worse enemies of society than distillers, and opposed the sale of beer of any alcoholic content.

Dr. Howard H. Russell, United States president of the World League Against Alcoholism, told the audience that he and Mr. Bryan and others are about to start a campaign for 2,500,000 members of the Anti-Saloon League to raise funds for the enforcement of prohibition in the United States, and to extend a helping hand to the temperance organizations throughout the world. The largest number of recorded supporters the league has had heretofore was 1,000,000 persons.

PRISONERS' RELEASE ASKED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Under auspices of the Socialist Party of New York, a mass meeting was held in Madison Square Garden yesterday appealing for general amnesty for

political prisoners in the United States and making other protests on behalf of the program of the radicals. The National League for the Defense of Political Prisoners has asked the Labor unions to join in a convention in Chicago, July 3-5, to demand release of political prisoners and suspension of war-time legislation infringing upon free speech.

PAYMENT OF POLL
TAX IS DEMANDED

Boston Collector Sends Out Constables With Warrants for Delinquents, Following Which 723 Men Hurry to City Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The salutary effect of an honest and earnest effort to collect the poll taxes justly due the city was to bring 723 men to the collector's office on Saturday to pay a bill which has grown to be more or less a joke because of the laxity of the officials in pressing the matter in the past. Ordinarily few men present themselves with their \$2 which is the yearly charge levied by the city upon its citizens for the privileges they enjoy, but interest in paying this debt quickened when it became known that Frank S. Deland, the city tax collector, on Friday sent out more than a dozen constables, armed with 500 warrants for arrests of delinquents.

Up to Friday night less than 20 per cent of the outstanding poll taxes in Boston had been collected. It was because of this that the city collector decided to issue warrants. Mr. Deland explained that the delinquents are becoming greater in number each year, and that it is his purpose to carry on a "campaign of education" to bring home to the public a realization of its duty in this respect. He declared that the failure of so many to perform this duty betrays a singular lack of public-spiritedness, and cited the City of Springfield, Massachusetts, where 90 per cent of the poll taxes have been collected, as an example to follow.

While the city is handicapped for money necessary for street repairing and other important things, hundreds of thousands of dollars due the city has not been collected. The assessors assessed \$448,918 on polls for 1918, thus having 224,459 persons on the list. The uncollected polls today total \$310,192, while for 1917 there is due the city \$228,308. Owing to the war 25,000 polls assessed on soldiers and sailors will be abated and several thousand other abatements will be made in favor of persons who may prove their inability to meet the charges, or who cannot be located.

Officials of the collector's department have pointed out that a payment made at this time will save the delinquent much time and trouble, attendant on the serving of a warrant, and in addition will have saved him a sum nearly four times the amount of his original tax. Resistance of the city's efforts to force payment may cause imprisonment of the offender for one week and costs aggregating eight dollars.

Constables charged with the serving of the warrants are instructed to use their own judgment as to bringing such action on the poor, or upon such men in the service as are at the present time financially embarrassed.

Collector Deland, whose order to issue warrants to delinquents has directly affected residents in all the 25 wards of Boston, says it is the law he has pledged to uphold, and has issued the following statement:

"Tax collectors have been regarded as too much of a joke. I am not responsible for their imposition. The time has come when the injustice of regular payments by loyal citizens and neglect to pay by a large portion of the public should be wiped out. There should be no discrimination. No determined effort has been made in this office before. I understand. Why, I do not know unless it has been because of the unpopularity that would result."

RESEARCH BOARD APPOINTMENTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Four new appointments to the Research Fellowship Board which will promote fundamental research in physics and chemistry were announced on Saturday by the National Research Council. They are Warren C. Vishburg and George Scatchard of Columbia University, Ernest F. Barker of Western University, London, Canada, and Albert G. Caswell of the University of Oregon.

There will be no national bootleggers' association with smart lawyers and almost unlimited funds to fight," he declared. He classed the brewers as worse enemies of society than distillers, and opposed the sale of beer of any alcoholic content.

Dr. Howard H. Russell, United States president of the World League Against Alcoholism, told the audience that he and Mr. Bryan and others are about to start a campaign for 2,500,000 members of the Anti-Saloon League to raise funds for the enforcement of prohibition in the United States, and to extend a helping hand to the temperance organizations throughout the world. The largest number of recorded supporters the league has had heretofore was 1,000,000 persons.

PRISONERS' RELEASE ASKED
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NEW YORK, New York—Under auspices of the Socialist Party of New York, a mass meeting was held in Madison Square Garden yesterday appealing for general amnesty for

TOPICS TO COME
BEFORE LABOR MEN

Strong Plea Expected in American Federation Meeting at Atlantic City for Government Ownership of Public Utilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention which opens here today are discussing informally and unofficially the problems and issues that will come before the convention. There has been much talk of what Samuel Gompers is going to stand for, but, as a matter of fact, Mr. Gompers has not authorized any statement since he came to Atlantic City on Wednesday evening, not even about prohibition, which it has been loudly proclaimed would be acted on adversely by the convention. Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L. stated on Friday, however, that no one could tell what action would be taken. He is in favor of prohibition, but he thought it unlikely that the convention would commit itself to one side or the other. In this opinion several of the leaders concurred, although they recognized that the subject will be brought up and that there will be a strong fight to put the federation on record.

It is said that the believers in government ownership of public utilities are going to put in a strong plea for the government taking over the railroads, telephones, telegraphs, etc. While government control has not been a shining success, according to the figures available, it is held by those who favor government ownership that the test has not been made under favorable conditions and that the fundamental doctrine is sound, but that it must be absolute ownership and control.

Beliefs and varying degrees of radicalism are going to loom large in the councils of organized Labor. There is no doubt that the convention will take a firm stand against agitators and extremists within their own ranks, but, on the other hand, men of this stamp will not be silent when the subject is under discussion.

Although there is considerable opposition to Mr. Gompers, it is not believed that anything definite will come of it because the Labor organization cannot afford to throw him over at this time.

There are proposals ready to be presented changing the fundamental character of the American Federation of Labor, especially in the matter of organization.

Committee adjustments of wage and working conditions in plants will be favored, it is said, because this method will tend to stabilize and help unionism.

DETROIT STREET
CARS STOPPED

City Lines Cease Running Following a Strike by United Railway Men for Higher Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DETROIT, Michigan—All street cars within the city limits of Detroit ceased running at 4 a. m. yesterday following a strike vote taken Saturday night by employees of the Detroit United Railway.

Way for increased wages. Interurban cars will continue to run until today, but will turn at city limits and today members of carmen's unions at Mt. Clemens, Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti will hold meetings to vote on a suspension of car lines connecting Detroit with other cities. Only milk cars will be permitted to enter the city.

The strike is the answer of the men to the deadlock between the City Council and Detroit United Railway officials. Officials of the company remain firm in their maximum demands for 5-cent fares with penny transfers and the abolishment of the 3-cent workmen's tickets. The city stood ready to grant these demands with the exception of penny transfers and refused to make further concessions.

The penny transfers mean an increase of \$915,000 revenue annually. The strike, it is estimated, will mean a loss of \$1,000,000 a day to Detroit's industrial and business life.

Recommendations of the officers of

the Detroit union to the men urged against demonstrations of any kind. The men appear to harbor no ill feeling toward the street car company and take the stand that the increase asked would be granted if the Detroit United Railway were financially able to do so. The strike, therefore, is really directed against the city officials, who have refused to grant the company demands, and the Detroit United Railway will make no efforts toward inducing the men to return to work, leaving the settlement to the city. Strike action was delayed two weeks on the pledge of Mayor Couzens that he would bring about an adjustment.

FRENCH RAILWAY
STRIKE CONTINUES

Protest to Be Made Against Government's Anti-Strike Actions—Immediate Demobilization of Troops Demanded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Members of the French Federation of Railway Employees in and about Paris have voted to protest against the government's anti-strike and anti-revolution actions. The strikers have decided that not even troop trains nor trains carrying war supplies shall be moved. Trains conveying soldiers to demobilization centers or their homes are expected.

The railwaymen demand immediate demobilization and full amnesty for delinquent soldiers. No definite date for the protest has been set. Thirty-three local Paris unions met jointly last night to consider the matter, but their decision has not been learned.

French Labor Manifesto

Federation Indorses Strikes in and About Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday)—While a few of the smaller strikes have been settled to the satisfaction of the workers, several fresh ones have broken out. The principal strike movements are in the transportation and metal industries, a settlement seemingly being as far off as ever.

The railwaymen of the Paris district held a stormy meeting on Friday night, the extremists being much in evidence. While the meeting did not vote for an immediate strike, it was decided to make preparations for a cessation of work.

The General Labor Federation has issued a long proclamation indorsing strikes which are now going on, but at the same time exhorting the strikers to keep the movement on a purely professional ground, not concerning themselves with a program of social claims such as amnesty, demobilization, no military intervention abroad, and a quick and lasting peace, as set forth by the federation's national committee, which alone has a mandate to urge social programs.

The proclamation announces that delegates will visit all provincial centers during the coming week to set forth the federation's program to town and country workers.

British Labor organizations having decided to make a similar effort, the federation has asked them to coordinate the action of the two proletariats. Consequently, the time that action will be taken will depend upon the answer received from the British unions.

"The irritation and discontent which are breaking out in the form of strikes," the proclamation concludes, "are due to general uneasiness, which is the consequence of the policy of silence and constraint imposed upon popular aspirations by the government. Is it the intention to silence popular protests by repression and to renew the old method of setting the army against strikes?"

The federation declares that economic problems raised by the strikes must be quickly solved, as also must social and international problems whose solutions are ardently demanded by the whole population.

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KEYMEN TO STRIKE
FOR UNION RIGHTS

Commercial Telegraphers Organization Orders Walkout Wednesday—Electrical Workers Ordered to Follow June 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"The nub of the whole thing is whether a man can belong to a union and work for a telegraph company, and next to that is collective bargaining," said S. J. Koenekamp, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, in explanation yesterday of the nation-wide strike of telegraphers he has called for next Wednesday morning.

"It is the old idea of organization grown popular today in conflict with the old hostility of business," Mr. Koenekamp said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The reason there is a strike is that there is no governmental agency seemingly capable of carrying out President Wilson's Labor policies. We were utterly unable to get anything out of Washington. What precipitated the strike was Postmaster-General Burleson's turning back the Western Union to Newcomb Carlton last Thursday. Carlton has been an uncompromising foe of his employees belonging to a union of their own, and more vicious in his attitude than Robert C. Clowry, who was in charge of the Western Union during the telegraphers' strike of 1907. We have been told at Washington by people concerned that everybody who counted could be swung our way with the exception of Carlton."

Organization Comes First
"What have wages to do with the strike?"

"Wages are very important, but the right to organize comes first in this case. You have to organize to establish your wage scale. You have got to have your union before you can do collective bargaining."

The strike of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America is called to take effect at 8 a. m. Wednesday, June 11, eastern time. It is directed against the Western Union, the Postal Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph & Telephone Company, the American Telegraph & Telephone Company (long distance Bell telephone), and associated institutions of the Postal, including the Mackay and North American companies, and against telephone companies where C. T. U. A. members are employed. Mr. Koenekamp said yesterday he expected between 40,000 and 50,000 members would be called out.

The commercial telegraphers' strike is to be followed on Monday, June 16, by a strike of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This was called from Springfield, Illinois. It affects electrical workers having to do with the telegraph exclusive of operators, that is, maintenance men, and also telephone operators. Mr. Koenekamp estimated the number of I. B. E. W. in the neighborhood of 130,000. The C. T. U. A. strike will be strengthened further by the decision of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers not to carry commercial business during such strike, he said.

Leased Wire Men's Position

No policy has been decided upon as yet regarding the brokerage or leased wire operators. Demands have been expressed within the union for calling out the brokerage men, who handle the important financial business of the stock exchanges and the markets. Several of the press associations have contracts up to July 1. Nothing has been determined as to what will be done after that date.

Canadian commercial telegraphers belonging to the international union will refuse to handle messages from or to the United States, said Mr. Koenekamp, and he added, "We will do our best to stop messages from Canada to American cables."

Mr. Koenekamp said that promises made to the union had not been kept.

that he had not been able to get any action through President Wilson, because he had been told the telegraph situation was not sufficiently critical, and that 1000 men had been discharged last year because of their union membership. He said that within the last few days the Western Union had been making a canvass of their telegraphers as to how they stood on the strike and had discharged several hundred more.

Conflicting Claims Made

Service Normal in Southeast, Says Western Union; Strikers Confident

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company assert that service in the southeastern states, where members of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America have been on strike since last Wednesday, continues normal, with the places of the strikers filled by operators rushed from the north. Union officers in charge of the strike express satisfaction with the situation, however, and explain that the real strength of their organization will be felt most decidedly when the national strike of telephone and telegraph workers takes place on Wednesday, to be followed on June 16, it is said, by a strike of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The company admits having some difficulty with communication at points where railroad telegraphers, sympathetic with the strikers, are refusing to accept commercial messages for transmission. Instances of wires being tampered with also are reported and the company states that at one point on the Florida east coast wires have been cut. Nothing like a tie-up of the wires has occurred, the Western Union declares, although the Labor union charges the company with suppressing the facts.

The union claims late returns from the strike territory bear out their original estimate of 3000 Western Union employees having responded to the strike order. The company, on the other hand, will not admit more than 400 employees have walked out at the outside. The order for a strike of telephone girls at Columbia, South Carolina, was rescinded, and the girls will be included in the strike order which takes effect next Wednesday.

That the Association of Western Union Employees troubles the telegraphers' union is evident in a statement by Charles F. Mann, third international vice-president of the union. He declares this organization is company-controlled and was formed for the express purpose of preventing the employees from unionizing.

Mr. Carlton Ready for Fight
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western

Union Telegraph Company does not expect more than a handful of operators will go out if a nation-wide strike is called. He is anxious to have the union leaders try out their plan, for, he says, "It will enable us to eliminate for all time persons who seek to interrupt the continuity of the telegraph service for their own ends and in response to the aims of irresponsible union officials." The Postal Telegraph Company believes its employees are satisfied with conditions.

At the same time, however, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, it is said, are prepared to stand by the operators if they strike.

OIL COMPANY GIVES
EMPLOYEES A VOICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana has adopted an industrial relations plan, giving its employees a voice in matters pertaining to their employment and their working and living conditions. The employees will nominate their candidates for the office of employee representatives on Wednesday at the refineries of the company at Whiting, Indiana; Wood River, Illinois; and Sugar Creek, Missouri. Elections to these offices are to be held on June 16.

RAILWAY WORKERS STRIKE

ROANOKE, Virginia—A strike of Norfolk & Western Railway shompen has spread over most of the system from Norfolk to Columbus, Ohio, according to reports received by A. G. Needles, federal manager of the road. Work was suspended at Bluefield, Wilcox, Edman, Kimball, Williamson and Kenova, West Virginia, Columbus and Portsmouth, Ohio, and Roanoke, East Ramford and Clare, Virginia. The strike resulted from a refusal of the company to reinstate men who had been discharged at Wilcox.

FRANCE SHIPPING ORDNANCE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Transfer to the United States of ordnance materiel secured from the British and French governments in proceeding rapidly. Of the 227 six-ton Renault tanks purchased from France, 213 have been shipped and 202 eight-inch howitzers and large numbers of 75's and 155 millimeter guns either already have been landed in the United States or are en route.

STRIKERS ENJOINED

TOLEDO, Ohio—Federal Judge Killits on Saturday issued a temporary restraining order, effective for 10 days, enabling the reopening of the Willys-Overland Automobile Company plant, closed since the rioting of last Tuesday. The order restrains interference with workers. The plant probably will be opened today.

The White House

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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—Women's riding habits of white, tan and "Jasper" linen, of khaki and crash and of Palm Beach cloth, in natural and gray shades.

—Women's riding breeches of khaki at \$3.95, \$4.50, \$5.50—of tan, white, "Jasper" linen, \$5.50—of white gabardine, \$5.50—of Palm Beach cloth, \$8.75.

—Tramping skirts of khaki, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.95, \$4.50—"Shell" skirts—button all the way up front and back—\$4.25, \$4.75, \$6.

—Women's motor wraps in coat and cape effects—linen, Palm Beach cloth and shower-proof Belgian cloth—\$4.95, \$7.75, \$9.50, \$12.50, \$15, \$16.50 to \$33.50.

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BOSTON

WAVE OF UNREST IN NORTHERN INDIA

While the Ostensible Cause Is the Rowlatt Act, People Are Said to Be Misled by Grotesque Distortions of It

A previous article upon the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 7.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India.

CALCUTTA, India.—In Calcutta a curious feature of the disturbances was the prominent part played therein by the Marwaris. The Marwaris are a singularly shrewd Hindu from Rajputana, who is admittedly among the most successful business men in Calcutta. He has ousted the Bengali from many trades, and his aggregate wealth is enormous. Hitherto he has been noted for his indifference to political or any other considerations, monetary considerations alone excepted, and little more than six months ago his community in Calcutta was exposed almost to destruction at the hands of infuriated mobs of Muhammadans. On that occasion it was only saved by the armed activities of the British police, and of British soldiers and reservists; and it professed itself, on that occasion, to be eternally grateful. Yet in these latest troubles in Calcutta it is found that this community takes a leading part—in fact, it is held by some that but for the Marwaris there would have been no trouble in Calcutta at all.

The day after the disturbances had been put down, Lord Ronaldsday sent for 20 leading members of the Marwaris and Bhattia communities, and gave them the talk of their lives. He upbraided them with their fickleness and shortsightedness, pointed out to them that the anarchy which they were supporting would assuredly make them its first victims, if it ever got the upper hand, and finally told them that if there was any more trouble he would deport the ringleaders. The Marwaris Association took a few days to think over his position, and then issued a somewhat tame manifesto, the purport of which may be summed up in the well-known schoolboy phrase—"Please, sir, 'twasn't me."

Hindu and Muhammadan Pact

Here is another curious circumstance, which has already been commented upon, but which has become more marked in the interval. A pact has been suddenly and apparently spontaneously made between the Hindus and Muhammadans, not merely in Calcutta, but all over India. In Calcutta, six months ago, the Muhammadans rose and killed several Marwaris and injured a great many more before the émeute was stopped by the British army, yet today the deadly foes of yesterday are on the best of terms. It is, incidentally, fortunate for more than one European in Calcutta today that it is so—which may require a little explanation, but is simple enough.

The moment the crowds in Calcutta began to collect—and the same feature was noted at every other center of disturbance—they "went for" any European who showed himself. Calcutta is so arranged that it is comparatively rare to see a European in what is called the "native" quarter, but who do occasionally meet one or two who have strayed into it for business purposes. Several of these were surprised by the mobs a few days ago. They were badly hustled, and would undoubtedly have fared worse, if certain Muhammadans had not kindly taken charge of them, and rescuing them from the crowds, conducted them by short cuts and unfrequented side streets, to places of safety. Naturally the Europeans were loud in their expressions of gratitude to their Muhammadan rescuers, but the contrast in the demeanor of both Hindus and Muhammadans, six months ago and today, and especially the influence which the Muhammadans, in Calcutta, at all events, now enjoy over a Hindu mob, emerge in startling relief from these incidents.

The question, of course, is asked: What is the cause of this widespread and apparently concerted outbreak of lawlessness, and of the groundswell which has accompanied it? One thing may be affirmed with the utmost confidence, and that is that the Rowlatt Act, which is the ostensible cause, et origo mali, has had little to do with it. This is not to say that the misrepresentations which have been scattered broadcast about the act have not contributed toward increasing the unrest. A correspondent of the Pioneer, for example, found that these misrepresentations had penetrated to the remotest villages of the Punjab, where it was believed that the act equipped their old enemy the police with fresh and more terrible powers of oppression than they had ever had in the past. The correspondent had a long talk with a sensible villager, disabused his mind of its wrong impressions, and gave him a copy of the act for himself. In Calcutta, too, the government of Bengal has just had an interesting proof both of the widespread character of these wrong beliefs, and of the people's disposition to believe the government whenever they get a chance.

The Sirkar's Signature

The government of Bengal issued a brief communiqué dealing with the Rowlatt Act, which was translated into three vernaculars, and posted up all over Calcutta, so that everybody could read it. Curious as it may seem, this plan has hardly ever been resorted to at times of excitement. From the reception accorded to this manifesto, however, it is clear that it should have been adopted long ago. People thronged round the posters in the market place (literally) and elsewhere, and read with huge delight what the "Sirkar" (the government) had to say on the subject of the new

act. "Why," they were heard to exclaim, "this must be true. It has the Sirkar's signature" (they meant the signature of the secretary to government, but the Indian mind soars above trifles) "and what these other people have been telling us about the new law is juth bat" (lies). And so firmly did they become persuaded of the untruth of "these others," that when attempts were made a day or two afterward to induce the stallholders in the great Hogg market to strike over the whole of the Easter holidays, they refused, and pointed to the posters as sufficient reason why there was no grievance to worry over, and therefore no necessity to strike.

So far as the vast majority of those implicated in the disturbances are concerned, it may be asserted that not one in a thousand knew anything about the Rowlatt Act. At best, their minds were filled with the most grotesque distortions of the measure in question—a circumstance which may, or may not, in itself, point to a careful propaganda on the part of some disloyal agency, but which may, perhaps, be construed in the light of certain facts noted by the Times of India correspondent at Ahmedabad, of which more hereafter.

It has been observed, however, that in most of the disturbances, except those at Amritsar, the trouble began, or seemed to begin, spontaneously when the news of Mr. Gandhi's "arrest" got abroad. Some people are disposed to think that this apparent spontaneity was a blind, and that these various outbreaks had been carefully planned long beforehand, so that Mr. Gandhi's arrest merely furnished the "malcontents" with a convenient excuse. While this is not impossible, it may be well to point out that Mr. Gandhi is regarded by one might almost say millions of Indians, with superstitious reverence. His ascetic life and the apparent absence of any selfish or interested motive in everything he does have procured him the reputation of a holy man, and for such a man Indians, throughout their history, have shown themselves ready to do and suffer anything. It is at least probable that this superstitious reverence for Mr. Gandhi had something to do with the trouble.

A 72 Days' Fast

It is characteristic of this man's own fanatical and yet simple disposition, that he was surprised when the ultimate results of the Satyagraha campaign were brought home to him. He denounced the violence which had been displayed by the mobs, and imposed upon himself a total fast of 72 hours. When this failed to bring the Punjab rioters to their senses, he issued a kind of ukase, temporarily suspending the Satyagraha vow, and expressing his sorrow that "when he embarked on a mass movement he underrated the forces of evil." The campaign, which was the immediate cause of the disturbances has now, therefore, been called off.

As a matter of fact, when Mr. Gandhi issued this self-denying ordinance, the revolt in the Punjab, which was the most desperate and dangerous of all, had been thoroughly quelled, for the time being. This was largely owing to the rigor with which martial law was applied. The government of India was as good as its word. The moment it heard of the excesses in Lahore and Amritsar, it announced that

it would not hesitate to take any step, however drastic, to restore order. This announcement appears to have created a certain amount of mild surprise among the extremists, who had evidently persuaded themselves that the government of India might be trusted to refrain from doing anything violent. The machine gunning and bombing of the crowds at Gujranwalla from an aeroplane, and the terrible retribution exacted by the troops in Amritsar for the murders and destruction of property which had taken place a few days before, "undecided them, however, and the result is seen in citizens offering themselves for special constable duty in Delhi, and in the numerous bodies which are now venturing to raise their heads and pass resolutions denouncing the lawbreakers and anarchists.

Reverting to the assigned causes for this émeute, the Pioneer puts forward the theory that it is due to Bolshevik agents. It points to the remarkable similarity in detail between the revolt in India, and the simultaneous risings in Egypt, and it argues that German war propaganda must have been thrown out of work in many parts of the globe, owing to the collapse of the Central Powers and the formation of the League of Nations. What more natural, then, argues the Pioneer, than that these propagandist out-of-work should turn their attention to the comparatively virgin soil of India and Egypt, and strive to carry out here, what Lord Chelmsford in a speech delivered last year, called their "work of disintegration"? A point laid stress on by the Pioneer is that these outbreaks have been cunningly planned from the strategic point of view, since, if successful, they would have given the rebels possession of all the most important cities in India, as well as the railways.

Analyzing Rioters' Methods

In this connection the observations of The Times of India correspondent at Ahmedabad may be referred to. "It is believed here," he writes, "by many who have closely watched the methods employed by the rioters that some educated people must have been secretly at work in guiding them. Many reasons are suggested for this belief. The first and foremost of these is that ignorant men, like those who were seen rioting and looting, could not have organized the affair in so able a manner. The rioters were not only men belonging to Ahmedabad, but a considerable part of them came from Kaira and were identified as from that district. Then, the rioters were well armed with Indian weapons, such as swords. . . . Again, they showed much anxiety to get chemicals for incendiary purposes. When they raided the electrical company's works, the first question they asked Mr. Brown, the superintendent, was where they could get the liquid fuel—a question which was not to be expected from ignorant people of this class. They were also well instructed as to what they should burn and what they should not. Incendiaryism was aimed particularly at government property. It was noticed that when they set fire to police chowkies' outposts they let alone those which were in close contact with private houses, so that those also might not be burned down. In these cases they took out the furniture from the chowkeys, and burnt it. "Another very significant point is that while most of the citizens almost

starved for want of food, the rioters managed to feed themselves abundantly. . . . Furthermore they seem to have been particularly instructed to cut telegraph and telephone wires. This part of the campaign has been carried out with no small success. Then, the fact of Europeans having taken shelter at Shahi Bagh somehow became known, and with a view to meet them on this point one of the culverts of the Sabarnati bridge was removed so that a train carrying Europeans to Shahi Bagh might be wrecked. The Pioneer hints that some of its Bolshevik agents have been, or can be identified. One or two other papers adopt the Bolshevik theory, but it is surrounded by so many difficulties that most Europeans are somewhat skeptical. At the time of writing, the situation has greatly improved, the disturbances being over, probably for good, everywhere but in the Punjab, and there the display of military strength—and incidentally the weight of the military arm—have been so overwhelming that the malcontents have assuredly been cowed, for the time being.

AMERICAN CLAIMS UPON GERMANY

Nearly \$1,000,000,000 Asked for Losses by Submarine Warfare and Other Damage

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Claims of United States citizens against Germany because of submarine warfare and the action of the German Government against American property in that country aggregate nearly \$1,000,000,000, Congress was informed on Saturday by Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State. Claims growing out of submarine warfare alone amounted to \$600,000,000, and claims on other account are constantly reaching the department.

Mr. Polk's statement was contained in a request for \$598,000 for continuing the employment during the next year of numerous persons added by the department during the war. "Many and varied claims arising out of the war are reaching the department in constantly increasing numbers and must be examined and prepared for diplomatic action," he said. "The claims against Germany for submarine losses alone amount to more than \$600,000,000 and affect a vast number of individuals and organizations in this country. The resumption of relations with the Central Powers will throw upon the law office of the department a vast number of questions relating to American property in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Turkey. The amount of American property in enemy occupied territory is understood to reach the sum of nearly \$500,000,000 much of which will be the subject of claims as soon as peace shall have been established."

NEARLY 50,000 RECRUITS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—General March, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, announced on Saturday that incomplete reports showed 48,023 men enrolled for the army of occupation. Three-year enlistments continue to predominate over the one year.

SECRETARY BAKER PRAISES Y. M. C. A.

Service Rendered Both at Home and Overseas, He Says, Is Appreciated by War Department and United States Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The Secretary of War has made a public statement with reference to the magnitude and accomplishments of the Young Men's Christian Association overseas, which, as he says, "by reason of its longer establishment, its larger experiences and its larger facilities, had the greatest part of this work to do, especially abroad." The statement pays high tribute to the work of the various war-relief agencies with the American expeditionary force. The statement was made in connection with the awarding of the Croix de Guerre to three Y. M. C. A. workers who served in France.

At the request of Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the National War Council of the association, made recently to the War Department, an official investigation and survey of the association work with the American expeditionary force is under way.

Character of Service

"The Y. M. C. A. has represented the heart of America and has carried to soldiers abroad our affections and our ideals for them," says Secretary Baker. "I do not know whether I can convey to those who have not had the opportunity to see what went on there, any adequate idea of the character of that service," and "the appreciation which the War Department and the army of the United States feel for the service rendered by the Y. M. C. A., both at home and overseas."

For the 11,229 Y. M. C. A. women and men workers sent overseas up to April 10, Secretary Baker has only words of praise; 75 of them were lost over there, 14 by shell fire in action. Two of these were "Y" canteen workers—American women.

Of the part the Y. M. C. A. played in aiding morale and keeping healthy and happy over 2,000,000 of soldiers overseas, Secretary Baker says:

"When we survey this superb army which is now coming home, with its broadened shoulders, bronzed cheeks, robust health, splendid nerve, and the high spirit that comes with great accomplishment, we must remember that among the formative influences that went into it and made it possible was this social spirit which was carried from home to the front line trenches, which shared the privations and dangers and was an integral part of the army; for, in 'No Man's Land,' where the shells fell thick and fast, there are the graves of American soldiers and the graves of the 'Y' worker, side by side, not separated in their faith—finally united in their last resting place.

In Front Line Trenches

"They were at the front in the very front line trenches, over which sharp-

nel burst and over which aeroplanes hovered. Under machine-gun fire one could find the American doughboy at his listening post and very often alongside of him the Y. M. C. A. man with his books, magazines, papers and his little aids and comforts, which were carried to the very edge of 'No Man's Land.' There were 2891 American women Y. M. C. A. canteen workers and theatrical entertainers sent overseas up to April 10, and Secretary Baker glorifies these self-sacrificing workers, declaring they have the love and full respect of our American soldier manhood.

"In the huts, the Y. M. C. A. man and woman were found—that extraordinarily beautiful thing which the Y. M. C. A. sent over, and which the doughboy learned to call an 'Honest-to-God American girl.'"

"Sometimes her hair was streaked with gray, and there was the relationship of mother and son; but ordinarily the relationship was the tender relationship of brother and sister. I have had these fine girls say: 'Mr. Secretary, I live with a regiment of soldiers 15 miles from any other woman who can speak English, and although I have been with that regiment a month, I have never heard one man swear in my presence.' 'I asked, 'But do you always feel safe in such a desolate place?'"

"She replied, with a laugh: 'When I lie down at night the doughboys voluntarily post a guard around my tent, and I am never disturbed until reveille in the morning.'"

Of the work of the Y. M. C. A. on troopships, in the overseas training camps and in evacuating the wounded, Secretary Baker says:

"As I crossed the Atlantic during the war, through the danger zone, I found the Y. M. C. A. worker on the ship, taking his place beside the soldier. When that hour was over on these ships, coming and going, those agents of the high social purpose of America, ministering to the sick and wounded, and with their amusements, magazines, books, et cetera, comforted, entertained and advised them well."

"In the long periods of training over there, the Y. M. C. A. workers were constantly found organizing amusements, aiding men in corresponding with their friends at home, giving counsel and advice in the embarrassments that arose in the daily life of the soldier, ministering to them by distribution of such things as could be provided by the generous funds of the people of America, welcoming the incoming soldier and giving the outgoing soldier Godspeed."

JOINT RATES TO BE LOWER.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—Joint rail and water rates approximately 20 per cent lower than all-rail rates, on all commodities excepting coal, from points on the Birmingham district to Mobile and New Orleans via the Warrior River are assured by an announcement by Edward Chambers, director of traffic for the United States Railroad Administration, who was here recently. The joint rate on coal, which was effective as of June 1, is the same as the all-rail rate.

CONTROL OF FOOD. BY BIG PACKERS

National Women's Trade Union League Urges Congress to Enact Remedial Legislation for Welfare of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—On the last day of its annual convention at Philadelphia, the National Women's Trade Union League adopted a resolution urging Congress to enact remedial legislation with regard to the meat packing industry. The control exercised at present by the packers over a large portion of the Nation's foodstuffs, the resolution says, constitutes a great danger to the future welfare of the country.

The American Federation of Labor meeting in annual convention in Atlantic City this week is expected to take up the question of food control by the "big five" and adopt a resolution along the same lines.

Copies of the resolution adopted in Philadelphia were sent to every senator and representative. It was as follows:

"Whereas, The Women's Trade Union League assembled on this 8th day of June, 1919, has been reminded of the revelations constantly made before two committees of Congress for the control of food interests of this country; and

"Whereas, This control is dangerous to the future welfare of this country, since increasing masses of people are unable by honest toil to live in honest comfort; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Women's Trade Union League support the Federal Trade Commission in its efforts to secure remedial legislation in the meat-packing industry.

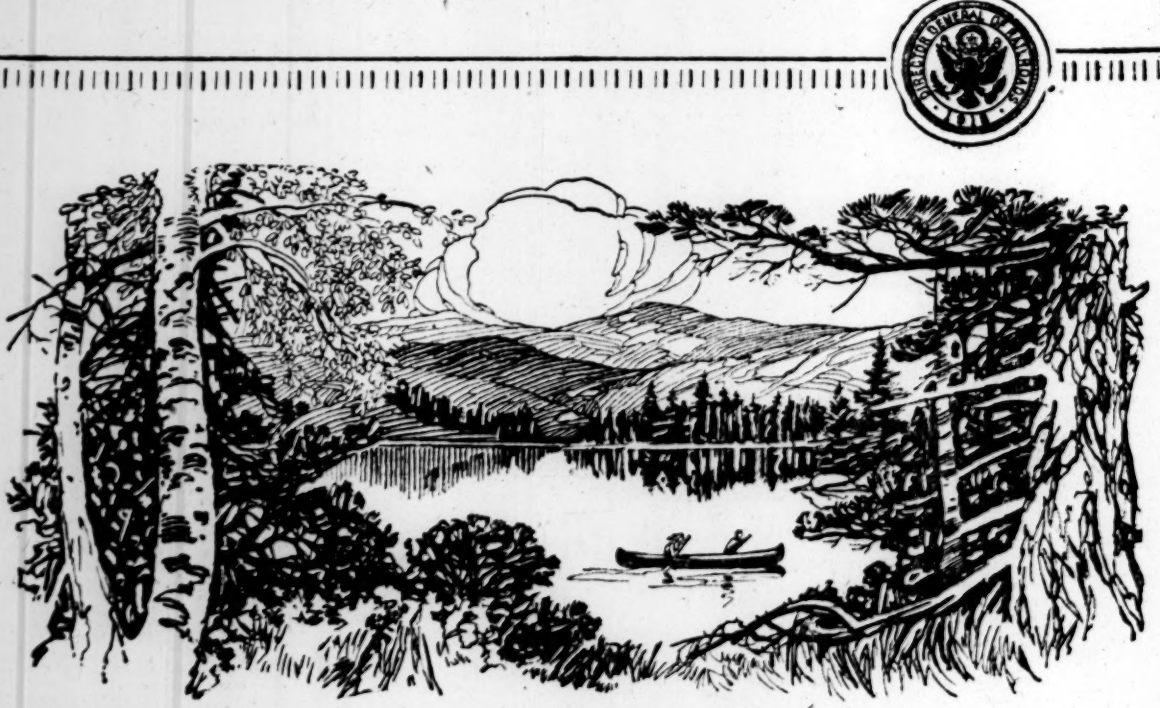
"That the National Women's Trade Union League especially call the attention of Congress to the absolute control of meat packers over the preparation and sale of unrelated food products which has proceeded so rapidly in recent years that the absolute control of food in the Nation is passing into the hands of the five packers, while the legitimate manufacturers and distributors of food products other than meat are in danger of destruction.

"That copies of this resolution be sent to all the members of the Senate and House Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Agriculture committees."

BARTENDERS INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENNINGTON, Vermont.—The grand jury has returned true bills against three bartenders who are charged with selling or otherwise furnishing intoxicating liquors to minors. The men indicted are Ralph Bartel and Oscar G. Ross, who are employed by Frank B. Healey at a local bar, and Thomas Meredith, bartender at the Cottage Hotel. All have been released under \$1000 bail, for trial at the next term of county court.



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AUSTRALIA FACING DEFENSE PROBLEM

Senator Pearce, Minister of Defense, Says Country Already Making Provision for Her Naval and Military Security

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Senator G. F. Pearce, the Minister for Defense in the National War Cabinet of Australia, has just arrived in England, and a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called upon him at Australia House in order to learn his views on demobilization and the encouragement that is given to returned soldiers of the Australian imperial force.

"I am visiting London officially," he said, "in my capacity as Minister for Defense. The intention of the Australian Government is that the soldiers should be brought back under the best conditions, and that they should return with the feeling that the country has recognized the service they have given, and is prepared to treat them accordingly. My visit does not in any way infer any want of confidence in our military organizations or military chiefs, but it was thought that a responsible Minister of the Commonwealth should be available in London during the critical period of demobilization.

Settling Soldiers on Land

"The direction of the activities of the Commonwealth and states, and the relation between the two may thus be summarized: Demobilization of the Australian troops in Europe is to be dovetailed into what we planned in Australia.—Education, Technical Training, and Non-Military Employment. Obviously, if we do not standardize our scheme, both here and in the Commonwealth, we may educate or train men in the United Kingdom for trades which will be of no use to them on their return to Australia. For example, I may state that the Commonwealth and state governments have recently, as a result of several conferences, agreed to a scheme for settling soldiers on the land. The states have told us of the suitable land they have available for agriculture and the public works which will be necessary, including irrigation schemes. The men signify whether they wish to settle on the land, what class of land they desire, and what branch of agriculture they want to take up. Education facilities for seeing and learning here in England are given of such a nature as will be beneficial to them on their return to Australia.

"The Commonwealth, in conjunction with the states, has set up a commission that will utilize the waters of the River Murray. A member of the Australian imperial force may say that he would like to go in for irrigation settlement. We know that the best place for settlement is the Murray valley; therefore we say to the demobilization authorities here that we want to send him to an irrigation settlement, and we want him to be given an opportunity of seeing how they do things in America under similar conditions. We therefore propose to send a party of men to the irrigation settlements in the United States."

On being questioned concerning dairying proposals, Senator Pearce observed: "This is a very successful industry in Australia, and there is a great future for it, but obviously we want the men who are going to take up dairying to be given an opportunity of learning from the best school of dairying, which is, without doubt, Denmark. We are therefore trying to arrange to send a party of men to Denmark at the expense of the government, and those men, when they return to Australia, will be ready to start dairying in the states they came from, and to which they can look for assistance.

"I do not want a man to go through Denmark as a tourist, but to spend such time as will enable him to get as much useful knowledge as possible. A percentage of some 7000 men are going through education and technical courses. In addition, a number of men engaged in non-military employment are either getting lectures in the camp itself or in an adjoining school; in Charleroi, Belgium, there are approximately 400. Non-military employment is a branch by itself, and claims about 1200. The men have been released from camp, and they go to the town where they have obtained employment, and live in civilian quarters. They still get military pay, and what they earn over that amount they retain. They are working there until their time arrives to go back to Australia."

Asked whether special efforts would be made to prevent an influx of cities,



Senator G. F. Pearce

Australian Minister of Defense, who gives his views on demobilization problems and the future of Australian defense

Senator Pearce said that the repatriation authorities were giving every encouragement to returned men to go on the land. "Supposing," he added, "that the repatriation authorities put forward boot making as a proposal. Obviously, it would be foolish for us to give men technical instructions in boot making when we know that there is nothing doing in that direction in Australia. The governing factor therefore in their instructions is that the repatriation authorities will tell us the trades and occupations of the men who are resuming their civilian life. We do not propose to attempt to teach a man a trade here; a man may have been learning engineering in Australia, and before completing his course, have enlisted. We want to give him an opportunity in England or France of obtaining technical instruction to complete his training; we do not wish to make an entirely new engineer out of a printer, for instance, but will assist the man who has already some knowledge of his subject. We are arranging for men to complete their professional course at the university, and are making arrangements with the British and French universities, that any qualifications they may get will be recognized on their return to Australia.

"In Australia, of course, we are not sufficiently in touch with the condition of things here. Cablegrams serve to a point, but we were as likely to be wrong as right in our decisions. I have authority from the government to incur expenditure in this matter, and I represent not only demobilization, but also Minister for Repatriation in the repatriation activities while on this side. In fact, to all intents and purposes, I act as the government."

"A committee sent from Australia representing the Australian universities is in touch with the British universities through Professor Holme of the Sydney University. He tells me that he is receiving great assistance in every respect. He recently met Dr. Siegfried of the French Commission and had a very interesting talk with him. Dr. Siegfried has undertaken to get the good will and assistance of the French universities, should we desire it. The rate of demobilization depends absolutely on ships. The indications are that we shall have all the A. I. F. men repatriated by September, if the present rate is maintained."

Australian Army Reserve

Senator Pearce was next asked his views upon the future of Australian defense. "My own present view," he said, "in judging by the news that one reads, and following the Peace Conference, is, I am very sorry to say, that we must still make provision for naval and military defense. As to what will be the extent of it, I think it would be a mistake for me to give an opinion, as so much depends on the

Peace Conference, and what the League of Nations brings forth. In order to retain the traditions of the Australian imperial force, and what they have won on the battlefields, we have encouraged some 20,000 to join the Australian army reserve. These men remain in their same military unit, but, on becoming demobilized in Australia, we are linking them up with the citizen forces. We are also linking up the senior cadet forces so that the traditions will always be carried on. At 18 a cadet passes into a battalion of the citizen forces and has the same unit, and at 25 he passes into a battalion of the army reserve, still on the same unit and number.

"We are the only dominion which had an aviation school when the war broke out, and, as a result of having that organization, we were able to put some six squadrons of flying men into the field during the war. The government in Australia is keenly desirous of encouraging aviation, but we are handicapped by the fact that we are so far away from the center of things, that we are not able to keep in touch with developments so startling and rapid. The federal government is in communication with the imperial authorities in London with a view to getting in Australia up-to-date personnel, equipment, and organization, and Australia at the present time is determining the extent and need of its naval and military aviation, and also on what lines and to what extent it can assist in regard to commercial aviation. The best indication of their keenness to do so is shown by the recent announcement of a prize of £10,000 to the first man to fly from Australia to England. No country lends itself so much to aviation. Large stretches of flat land, where at present communications involve great cost, would benefit greatly if a well-equipped and organized air service were available. Australia should be the aviator's paradise."

Relations to Mother Country
Another interesting subject was touched upon by the Minister of Defense in the course of his interview. This concerned the future relations between Australia and the mother country. "I think," he declared, "that the war has tended to strengthen the

sentimental tie between Australia and the rest of the Empire, whereas, perhaps, it has, on the other hand, tended to weaken the state of dependency existing before the war. We do not think there ever was a time when there was so great a feeling of pride in the citizenship of the British Empire as there is today; nor ever a time when there was so great a desire to come in touch with the other parts of the Empire. At the same time, there never was a period when there was so great a feeling of national strength and independence as in Australia today, and we feel that we have 'grown up' and asserted ourselves."

On the question of Imperial Federation Senator Pearce said: "I have thought a good deal over the question, especially since I was attending the imperial conferences in London in 1911. I must confess that I cannot see any way that can bring imperial federation about in 'black and white.' The only way in which the Empire can be made more effective as a unit is for the dominions to be more freely consulted on matters of empire importance. Imperial conferences are likely to go on; there is no reason why they should not; and I see no other way in which the dominions can be heard. I am acting on matters that I am charged to act on in Australia. I am still Minister for Defense in Australia, and I deal with all matters regarding defense and repatriation, but a minister who is sent here to be the representative of Australia in empire matters would not be similarly placed, and I would say he could not be expected to have the power to commit the Dominion to act on any line of policy. I see many advantages of a minister being resident in London. The High Commissioner's duties here are, of course, quite different from those which a minister would perform.

"In Australia we feel that the British ministers do not know the Empire as well as we do, and although they have primary power they really have less personal knowledge of the Empire than the men from the dominions. Travel is a great educator, and I am convinced that many misunderstandings might be eradicated if members of the different parliaments of the Empire paid periodical visits to each other. Such visits would, in my opinion," concluded the Minister for Defense, "greatly strengthen the links which bind the Empire."

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COMMENCEMENT AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Observance of commencement at Harvard University will begin Sunday.

June 15, at 10:30 a. m., when A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at Appleton Chapel. Later, on the same day, a reception to the graduating class will take place in President Lowell's home.

On Monday, June 16, the day set apart for the observance of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the seniors will hold their spread at Memorial Hall. The following day, June 17, has been designated as class day, and will be brought in by services at Appleton Chapel and at Sanders Theater. In the afternoon the annual tree exercises will take place beside Holden Chapel, and will be followed by the customary functions in the stadium. Singing by the glee club on the steps of the Widener Library will lead the evening's program of events.

Members of other graduating classes will reunite on June 18. The class of 1900 will meet at the home of Nathaniel F. Ayer, Boston, and will march in a body to Soldiers Field to witness the baseball game between the Harvard and Yale nines.

Commencement is to take place on Thursday, June 19, with exercises at Sanders Theater in the forenoon. The alumni will later conduct a meeting in the university drill shed. On the following day, the last of the commencement observance, the alumni will attend in a body the boat races on the Thames River, Connecticut, between the Harvard and Yale crews.

CHAMBER DEBATES ELECTORAL REFORM

Next Elections in France, Will Take Place by "Scrutin de Liste" Combined With Proportional Representation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Few parliamentary discussions of recent times have been fraught with so much interest and real importance as the debate on the electoral reform, when, after the indifference with which a section of the Chamber had been disposed to treat the subject, it was all at once determined to get on with it and turn it toward legislation. In these discussions nothing was more notable than the interventions of Mr. Aristide Briand, when his strong and forceful counsel was exercised, and the very evident influence that he had on the Chamber was seen and appreciated.

As already mentioned in previous dispatches to this paper, the Chamber one afternoon came to a sudden and to some extent surprising resolution in voting first for the "scrutin de liste" and then for proportional representation, thus in two parts making up for the ensemble of the first clause of the new bill. In effect this voting complied with the full demands of the vigorous reformers of the Left and threw on one side the Dessoire report, recommending a new system which was virtually a compromise, and yielded only a part of what the reformers desired. A Right-wing Socialist, Mr. Varenne, leader of the Quatrième, is president of the commission which debated the subject before it came to the Chamber, and he pleaded for the adoption of the Dessoire system which his commission recommended, although agreeing at the same time that it did not yield all that he and his like wished for in the way of reform. Yet, being a compromise, he said it was more likely to go through and to be accepted without trouble by the Senate. Then at a later date, they might try further to advance their reform and so secure by degrees all that was desired. His argument was that, if they voted for the "scrutin de liste" now and coupled with it full and complete proportional representation as well, they would be courting failure.

However, by an impulse, as it seemed, the Chamber had first voted the "scrutin de liste," thus condemning the existing system of "scrutin d'arrondissement," and all the jobbery, corruption and scandals to which it lent itself, and then on the proposal of an eminent Socialist suddenly went the whole length and tackled proportional representation on its spot. Mr. Varenne felt that this was magnificent, but not good parliamentary tactics. In reflection afterward, it was considered that there had been much in the nature of snatching victory on this occasion, and that impulses had had their way too much. There was, however, a remedy for such circumstances, for though each of these propositions, the "scrutin de liste" and the proportional representation, which now made up the first clause of the bill for electoral reform, had been separately voted, the clause as a whole now reading "The members of the Chamber of Deputies shall be elected by the 'scrutin de liste' with proportional representation," it was necessary that the complete clause in this form should be voted in one piece, for it to be passed finally by the Chamber.

Thus at the next sitting and with certain doubts, if not misgivings, on the wisdom of the previous decisions, the Chamber proceeded to tackle the whole question again. Mr. Louis Andrieux at the outset gave expression to the doubts of various deputies when he said that he had abstained from voting on the previous occasion, and felt he could not vote for the complete clause.

Condemns Existing Voting

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yet, if it were now rejected, the bill would be referred back to the commission, and then immediately the question of women's votes would be brought up again. The president of the Chamber, however, intervened to say that that had nothing to do with clause 1. Then Mr. Augagneur murmured about the difficulties of the situation, saying that the commission had submitted the Dessoire system; it was rejected; could the discussion in such circumstances possibly be continued?

Mr. Briand at His Best

Then, when this atmosphere of doubt and vacillation was becoming fairly established, Mr. Briand came forward and with confidence, determination, and a firm grasping of the situation made a speech for the cause of electoral progress and reform, and for seizing all the benefits they could while they seemed veritably within their grasp, giving the Chamber a new will and saving the clause that stood for a complete upheaval of the electoral system if the French Republic and one that almost everyone believed would be for the good of the State. Mr. Briand has seldom been seen and heard to better effect, and his action and its results are much commented on from the point of view of his influence in the Chamber and his place in the great governmental changes that must soon be brought about.

Mr. Briand at the outset of his short but highly effective speech, said that the expectations roused by the previous voting, in so far as it was favorable to proportional representation, were a little contradictory and somewhat thought that they saw in that voting a definite check to their efforts on behalf of electoral reform. For himself, a convinced partisan still of electoral reform and one who had voted for proportional representation, not only did he consider that reform was not endangered but that, on the contrary, it had made a great step forward toward success. He spoke for those who sincerely desired it and who, having found themselves on a question of fundamentals, he would not say divided but dispersed, had now the satisfaction of being assembled together again, and able to impose a method and discipline which, having avoided all the pitfalls, would lead them to the reform desired by the Chamber.

The body of the bill brought forward by the Commission might be adapted perfectly to the previous voting by the Chamber. What, after all, did that voting signify? That, what might be called the proportional spirit being in a majority in the Chamber, the terms of the arrangement which had been agreed upon by the members of the Commission ought to be modified in the sense of a larger concession to the proportionalist tendency. (Mr. Charles Benoit here called out in enthusiasm: "That is the very thing! That is it exactly!") The Chamber's vote did not imply integral, absolute, proportionalism, sine qua non, at a time when it was impossible to bring it about in the too narrow arrangement of many of the departments. The extreme Left, who had striven for integral proportional representation and who had always voted for it, had said to the Chamber, "Let us vote first

on the basic idea, and we will settle matters afterward in the sense indicated by the majority of the Chamber."

After the significant vote at the previous sitting it became evident and just that the supporters of the majority system must make a more extensive concession to the proportionalists. That was the true meaning of the previous vote. But what would be really unintelligible was that discouragement should take possession of those who expected and desired reform. They had no reason to capitulate before the clever maneuvers of the supporters of the unitarist system. The latter did all that they could—and they had the right to do it—to put obstacles in the way of reform; but the others who were supporters of that reform must employ all their efforts to bring it about, and they might truly say that success was in their hands. It would be enough to realize their object, if they brought tenacity, method, and purpose to their task. The Commission need only combine the text of Clause 12 of the bill with the sense of what had been voted, and a majority would certainly follow. This speech was loudly applauded.

Mr. Varenne agreed with the last remark of Mr. Briand, saying that it was when Clause 12 came to be dealt with that they would see how far the old text could be brought to harmonize with the Bracke amendment for proportional representation.

Votes on Amended Clause

The Chamber then voted on the amended Clause 1 as a whole, and it was passed by 273 votes to 173, showing an increased majority over the previous voting. The Chamber proceeded afterward to pass the second and third clauses, which ordained that every department should elect one deputy for every 75,000 inhabitants of French nationality, any fraction of that number over the half of it to qualify for another deputy, and each department to be entitled to at least three deputies. The department will form the constituency. Whenever a department by reason of its population shall be entitled to more than 10 deputies it may be divided into constituencies each of which shall be entitled to at least five deputies. Thus the body of the bill brought forward by the Commission might be adapted perfectly to the previous voting by the Chamber. What, after all, did that voting signify? That, what might be called the proportional spirit being in a majority in the Chamber, the terms of the arrangement which had been agreed upon by the members of the Commission ought to be modified in the sense of a larger concession to the proportionalist tendency. (Mr. Charles Benoit here called out in enthusiasm: "That is the very thing! That is it exactly!") The Chamber's vote did not imply integral, absolute, proportionalism, sine qua non, at a time when it was impossible to bring it about in the too narrow arrangement of many of the departments. The extreme Left, who had striven for integral proportional representation and who had always voted for it, had said to the Chamber, "Let us vote first

ALABAMA SUPPORT FOR LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Alabama senators and representatives in the United States Congress were enjoined to support the League of Nations "not apologetically but proudly," and "as Americans to speak, work, and vote for its adoption," in a resolution passed unanimously by the State Democratic Executive Committee.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Irrigating Under Difficulties

"Well, Henry," said Mr. Kenton to his son, "you'd better be hitchin' up the train. It will be due in about a half hour."

"All right, Dad," was the answer. "Take the small buggy and Fanny. You're late now, but Fanny will do the trick."

Several minutes later Henry was on his way, leaving a trail of flying gravel behind him. Just as the local slowed down, he pulled up at the station. Before the train had quite stopped, he saw a tall, slim boy, with large suit case in either hand, come down the steps, walk to the center of the platform and then pause as if undecided which way to go. Henry jumped hastily from the buggy. "Perhaps you're looking for me," he cried, accosting the slim youth; "my name is Henry Kenton."

"And mine is, Frank Kenton," returned the other, taking a quick survey of his cousin. Thereupon both shook hands heartily and each picked up a suit case. Having deposited them in the back of the buggy, they climbed in, and Fanny turned her head homeward.

"It's quite a long trip from the Atlantic Coast to California, isn't it?" remarked Henry.

"It sure is," replied Frank.

"Tell me something about it; I've never been outside of California."

So for the rest of the ride Frank told his cousin of the wonders he had seen, especially those of the Rocky Mountains. The ride was soon over, and after he was warmly welcomed by his aunt and uncle, he was taken upstairs to his cousin's room, where an extra bed had been prepared for him. For the rest of the afternoon, Henry showed him over the large ranch. It was divided into three sections of fifty acres each. The third nearest the house contained a full-grown orange orchard. Frank gazed about him in wonder. "Jimmy! It seems almost too good to be true. Think of eating all the oranges you want to!" The next section had been set out to walnuts. The trees were large ones and so thick was the foliage that it made almost a complete covering over the orchard, through which flickered little shafts of sunlight. Both boys tramped over the freshly cultivated ground to the lower third. This was planted to corn, and immense stalks towered above the boys' heads, rank after rank, looking like Napoleon's Old Guard, ready for that last great charge at Waterloo. Between each row and its neighbor was a ditch. Frank asked what these were for, and Henry replied that they were going to irrigate in a few days. After the barn was duly inspected and they had made the acquaintance of a large plum tree that stood near the house, the supper gong sounded.

Supper over, they sat around the table, talking. "Well, Henry," said Mr. Kenton, "we'll have to irrigate the corn tomorrow."

Henry looked surprised. "Why, I thought you were not going to do that for several days."

"I wasn't," returned his father, "but I find I can't get the water again for several weeks, and it's too hot weather to let it go. It would burn it I did. And, what is more, we'll have to do the whole section instead of a part of it, as planned."

"Jinks!" exclaimed Henry; "that'll sure be some work."

His father nodded. "It'll take every available hand. Guess you'll have to help, too, Frank."

"I wouldn't miss it for anything," cried Frank. "I'll be ready, but I don't know much about it."

"The system is simple," Henry said; "you remember the furrows, between the rows of corn, that you asked me about a while ago? Well, they all start from a large head ditch that taps the main line—an open cement ditch that brings the water from the mountains. You open up your head ditch and put down a gate in the main line, and the water rushes into your head ditch. When it reaches the further end of the head ditch, you open up about 15 of your furrows. As fast as the water reaches the end of the furrow, you shut off that furrow by placing several shovelfuls of dirt where it starts. When seven of the 15 furrows are closed, you open up 15 more; and, when the first 15 have been shut off, you cut off the head ditch just below the last open furrow. This is done by using a large piece of heavy sheet iron, cut like the half of a circle, on the straight edge of which is fastened a strip of wood. This is called a tapon, and, lifting it over your head, you jam it into the head ditch. Sometimes that is sufficient to hold the water, but generally one has to fill in earth around it. You and I will watch the head ditch, while Dad and the three hired hands watch the furrows, keeping them from breaking into one another and washing out the corn."

"It sounds simple enough," said Frank; "guess I can do it all right."

It seemed to Frank that he had no more than got to sleep, when he felt some one shaking him. Drowsily he heard Henry say that it was time to get up. He shook him off and turned over, but Henry was not to be baffled. Taking a little cold water, he poured it down Frank's neck. There wasn't any doubt about its being time to get up now, and in a few moments both boys were dressed and down stairs. They stopped in the kitchen for each to light a lantern, then they made for the barn. Six shovels were loaded into a wheelbarrow, which Henry pushed while Frank carried his lantern. The tapon was taken down the day before. Every worker was dressed with a shirt and a pair of khaki trousers, nothing more. The night air was cool and pleasant, and the earth, still warm from the heat of the previous day, felt strange to Frank, unaccustomed as he was to going barefoot. They reached the

main ditch several minutes before 2, the time when their use of the water was to begin. They spent the time in rolling up their trousers well above the knees. Mr. Kenton and his three helpers went off to the other side, where the water would first flow down. They picked their way carefully, their lanterns twinkling between the rows of corn. Finally, they disappeared.

It was 2 o'clock now. Henry picked up the wooden gate and jammed it into the main line; and, with a swirl, the waters raced into the side ditch. The boys followed as fast as they could with their shovels. The head ditch rapidly filled up, and it soon began to flow down the furrows.

"Whenever you see a lantern flash near a row," explained Henry, "it means the furrow is full, and for us to shut it off. You'll have to be quick, or the water'll wash out the corn, down at the other end where it is low."

The furrows extended for only a few acres, but the head ditch was very, very long.

"After we finish this half of the corn, there will not be much trouble," Henry continued; "but just about in the middle is a low spot and we always have quite a time there."

"There goes a lantern!" exclaimed Frank excitedly.

"All right; shut off the third row!"

When the first eight were closed, Henry opened 15 more, and, when the first 15 were shut off, Henry jammed down a tapon while Frank filled in around it with dirt. It was great fun, Frank thought, wading in the cool water. Row after row they closed and row after row they opened. They shoveled and shoveled. Dry earth was beginning to get scarce; all about them was mud. At 6 o'clock, Mr. Kenton sent one of his men to breakfast and, when he returned, another went. After a while, Frank left, then Henry, and finally Mr. Kenton. It was so planned that only one man should be away at a time. The water had been kept moving steadily. All morning they worked and shoveled. Frank stuck to it bravely. He wanted to quit, but he wouldn't do it before his cousin, who was used to outdoor work. He welcomed noon, even if it meant only stopping long enough to swallow his lunch. At 1 o'clock, they reached the low place of which Henry had spoken, and then things began to happen. Of dry earth there was scarcely a bit, and the mud refused to close up the furrows. The watchers at the other end were signaling for them to stop the water. Both boys worked like Titans. Gone was Frank's lagging. He forgot everything but the work in hand. Then, in spite of their hard work, the mud was so thin that it refused to stay on their shovels, and what little they did get the water washed away as soon as they placed it.

"Guess we'll have to shut off the head ditch and let these two furrows go," said Henry. "Open up the next 15, while I use the tapon."

Frank opened the 15 quickly. In the meantime, Henry had not been successful with the tapon. The mud in the ditch was so soft, and the water so strong, that it washed it over before he could pack in the dirt. Frank threw down his shovel and ran to his cousin's aid. Both boys together lifted the tapon over their heads and, hastily they packed in the dirt and just when they thought they had it, the water crept in and all their work was for nothing. Frantically they did it over again, but the water always crept in before they could pack the tapon. The shouts from the other end of the field to shut off the water were growing imperative.

"We've got to stop this ditch right here, before we could get to the main line to shut it off, several acres have been washed out," groaned Henry, shoveling with all his might. But, try as they would, the water always crept in the best of them. Suddenly Frank threw down his shovel, grabbed the wheelbarrow handles and made off.

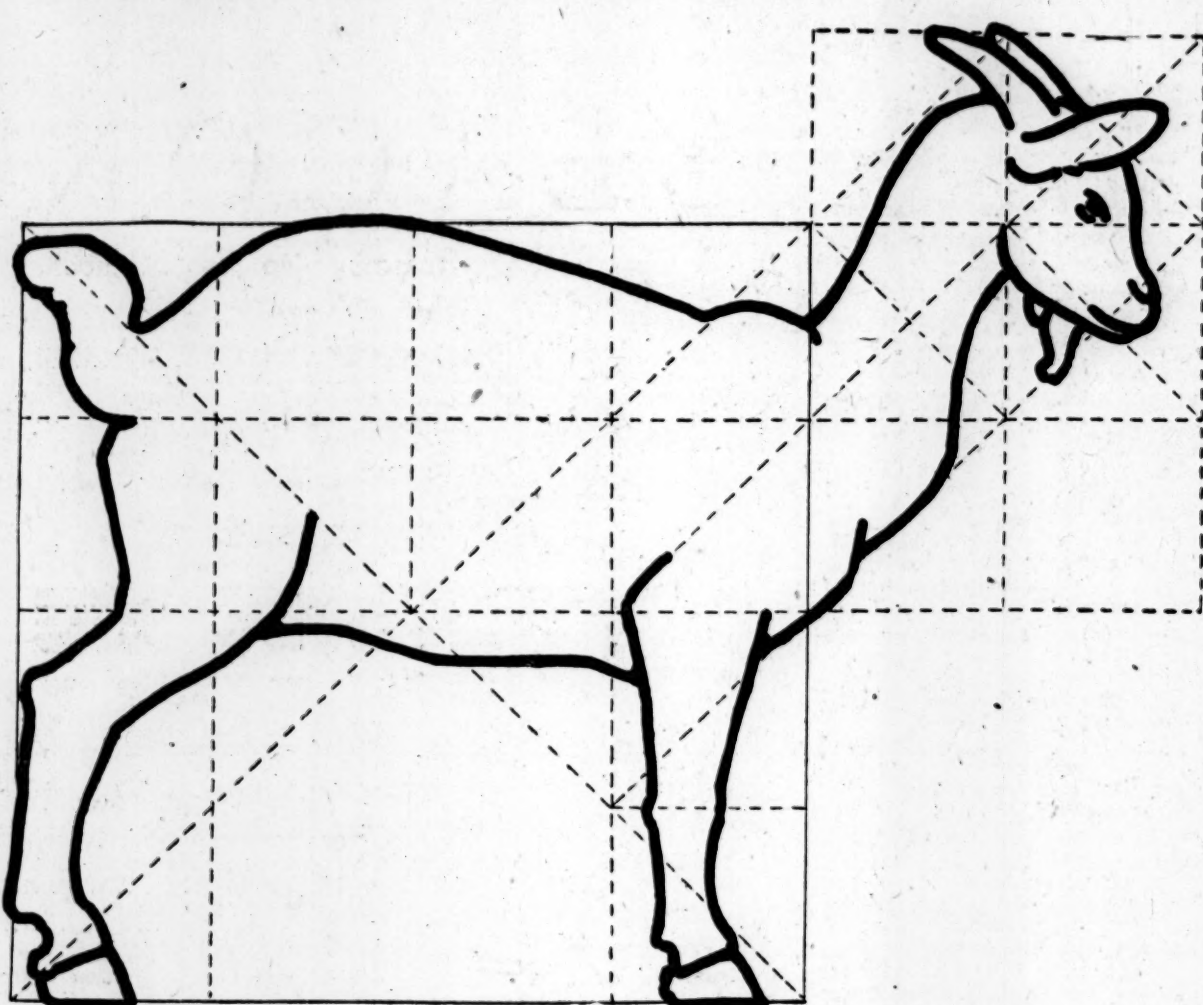
"Come back here!" yelled Henry. "Come back, you piker!"

Frank, however, paid no attention to him and soon he and the wheelbarrow were lost among the walnut trees. When he returned, Henry was working too hard to see him. He was making another attempt with the tapon. He raised it and brought it down with all his strength; then he commenced to fill in the dirt, working as rapidly as it was possible to do, but, for all his toil, seeing the tapon begin to totter. At that instant, right back of the tapon, occurred a mighty splash and Henry saw that it was holding. He turned hastily around and saw Frank staggering under a bag of cement. Running to help him, Henry aided in throwing the second bag of cement behind the tapon and, with a few shovelfuls of earth, the dam was completed.

With a sigh of satisfaction, Henry turned from it to greet his cousin. Frank was sitting on the wheelbarrow, mopping his brow. Henry went up to him and slapped him heartily on the shoulder. "Say, you're the real stuff; you've saved Dad several hundred dollars. I never cared much about school, but I see that it makes you think quick in an emergency. Why, I would never have thought of that in a hundred years!"

A Tunnel Through the Pyrenees

The rigors of mountain weather, opposition from the national ministries of war, and a difference in gauge have all united in the past to prevent an effective joining of French and Spanish railways, says Popular Mechanic. Work on the project has been carried on since 1914, however, and it is now announced that a new tunnel from Ax, in France, to Puigcerda, on the Spanish side, has been broken through, and will cement this desirable union more firmly.



A goat you can draw or trace for yourself

Making Your Own Goat

Of course, there must be a goat in your menagerie, to crop the dry, thin grass which no other animal would touch, and to pull the dolls' clothes off the line on wash day. Here he is, smiling and mischievous as usual.

You may either draw or trace just such a goat as the one in the picture. Look hard at him, then put the paper away and try if you cannot draw the goat from memory. Or, run your pencil over the black lines to feel how to make the curves; then make your own freehand drawing on another paper.

Perhaps you would like to take this drawing as the pattern for a wooden toy. If so, paste it on thin wood and cut it out with a knife or scroll saw, cutting on the outer edge of the black line, for the real shape of the goat is shown by the inner edge of the line.

If you draw a square of any size, adding the diagonals, as shown by the dotted lines, you can draw a goat, making your own pattern to fit any piece of wood which is ready for use. The grain of the wood should run in the long way of the toy, so that it will not split easily. Don't forget to paint your goat in the proper color, if you are clever enough to find the right mixture.

The Dream Garden

Once upon a time, in a very big forest, hundreds of miles away from any town, there lived two children, called Brenda and Bryan. They had a pretty little cottage and garden, and all the birds and animals in the neighborhood were their friends and would come and talk to them and play with them. One morning, after the children had watered the flowers in the garden, given the animals their breakfasts, and had helped their mother in the house, they ran out into the garden to play. The sun was shining very brightly, so they soon became tired of playing and sat down under a big tree to take a rest. The little robin family who lived in its branches and who hopped about like quicksilver and chirped lazily.

"Where do you fly off to every morning?" asked Brenda, as cock robin hopped on to her shoulder.

"Ah," cried cock robin, "I fly to a lovely garden, called 'The Dream Garden.' It is about four miles away. There is a beautiful princess who lives there and she has parties for all the birds and animals. She is going to have one next week."

"Oh," cried Bryan, "I wish we were able to go, too."

"Why, I never thought of it before, but I will tell the Princess about you. I am the proverbial 'little bird' who often gives people messages," and with these words cock robin flew off happily into the forest.

For several days after this conversation, the robins would not even speak to the children about the party. After many days of waiting, one afternoon, as the children were sitting in the garden, suddenly two shining green eyes which glittered like emeralds looked at them through the bushes. The children walked round the bushes to see what they belonged to, and there they found a great, big, soft tiger who looked like a magnificent big purring cat, wagging his tail.

"Good morning," purred the tiger. "I have come from Dream Garden. The Princess wishes me to bring you to the party. Hold on to my neck tightly, then I will gallop there in a very short time."

The children clapped their hands with joy at the prospect of such a novel ride, and they leaped on to the tiger's back.

"Now! Are you ready?" called the tiger. "Away we go!"

"Oh, how lovely it is!" murmured Brenda. "You are so comfortable that it feels like a rocking horse."

After some time had elapsed, the tiger stopped and pushed a little gap in the hedge of leaves. "Now, dismount, children," mewed the tiger, "and creep through this gap."

When they were inside the garden,

they could well imagine why the robin visited it so frequently. There were marvelous ponds with bright-colored water, and lilies of pink, yellow, blue, and white, floating about on the surface; there were dragon flies skimming about with great activity, glorious creepers and monkey-ropes climbing into the tall trees and drooping over, forming little arbors, beautiful roses, green lawns, a little stream which sparkled and glittered in the sun, causing starry diamonds to jump about. There were pretty moss-covered caves, emerald ferns, a grove of golden orange trees, one little maple tree covered with deep crimson leaves, and sweet-scented may bushes in which buzzed busy bumblebees in search of honey. The whole garden was one mass of color and had the appearance of jewels.

"Come with me," said Mr. Tiger. "If you gaze at those flowers any longer, you will be late for the party." So the trio hurried on until they came to a cozy little cottage, covered with creepers. Brenda rang the bell and out came the Princess, robed in a pretty shining dress of silver and rose. She greeted them and led them down the garden, where a number of the guests had already assembled. There were the wolves, in smart gray furs; the lions, in sandy yellow coats and brushed manes; the ferrets, with beady little quick eyes; the dingoes and many other notable animals of the forest.

After the animals had all seated themselves on the grass, the Princess announced that Mrs. Lark would sing them a solo, which she did amidst great applause. After Mrs. Lark had finished her performance, Mr. and Mrs. Canary, in their golden garments, sang a duet about the sunny garden. Mr. Peacock strutted around and said, though he had no voice, he could at least tell the world that it was going to rain. With that he flew into a tree and squawked for some minutes.

"We can tell people when it is going to rain, too," croaked the frogs in a chorus. "But we also sing merrily in fine weather." The kangaroos had no wish to be wallflowers, so they started jumping about.

As the sun rose, Mr. Crock suddenly announced the dawn; and, as the day's work was before all the guests, they bade adieu to their kind hostess and departed with happy memories.

As Brenda and Bryan were saying good-by, the tiger came up behind them and told them to take their former position on his back. The children thanked him profusely and away they all wended their way homeward.

As they arrived home, there was cock robin ready to greet them. "Well, children," he demanded, "how have you enjoyed the party?"

"Oh," cried Bryan, "we never have had such a happy time before."

"Nor such a nice ride," added Brenda, thanking Mr. Tiger for his kindness. The robins were happier than the children, because it had given them so much pleasure.

After this experience, the children found their way to the Dream Garden very often, and were treated with great kindness by the Princess, who gave them rides on her green crocodile, showed them her swans and fishes, and with whom they soon became fast friends. In this way many happy afternoons were spent, and often their old friend, the tiger, would give them a ride home, much to their joy.

A New Kind of Construction

Several exhibition halls and assembly rooms have been built in Norway by attaching to the uprights a "netting," fashioned from wooden rods about a third of an inch square in cross section, which are bound together with tin-plated iron wire, and subsequently covered with a durable plaster. Structures of this sort, says Popular Mechanic, are easily and quickly constructed and are said to be useful in winter time.

The Little Grebe

"Oh, Mother, Mother, come and see what we found down on the shore in the cove," panted Donald, as he raced up the rocky path to the cosy camp porch, where Mother sat picking over huckleberries for dinner. "Dot's bringing it in just a minute. We found it, and it's alive. Hurry up, Dot!"

Donald's twelve-year-old twin came up more slowly, but eagerly, with something hidden in her brown hands. "You'd never guess, Mother, so we'll have to show you. It's a little duck, I think." She opened her hands carefully, and a funny brown head with a long bill and two beady, bright eyes bobbed into view. There was a tiny flutter, then the warm small body nestled down in Dorothy's hand again, in quiet confidence. "Isn't it a dear little duck, Mother?" chorused the twins.

Mother smiled and held out her hand for the bird. "It certainly is, dear, and very tame, too. It has been a long time since I saw one of these. No, it isn't a duck, kiddies. Look at its bill. Not a duck's bill, is it? I'm quite sure this is a baby grebe, a water bird, and a sort of cousin to the wild ducks and loons. How did you happen to find it?"

"We were playing in the bushes down by the rocks in the cove," said Don, "and something wiggled in the reeds. Dot thought it was a snake, but I looked and it was this."

"It didn't want to be caught," added Dot, "but it likes it now. See!" Up came the quaint brown head again, and the long dark bill opened wide for an instant.

"It's hungry," said Don.

"It's sleepy," echoed Dot.

Mother laughed. "We've huckleberries and sweet rolls for luncheon, but I think the wail wouldn't appreciate them; it is probably a young one that strayed off, and you found it before its mother came up. Suppose we take a walk back to the cove, and see what we can find."

"Tell us about grebes, Mother," said Don, as they went down the shady woods road, with Dorothy still clasping the bird in her hand. "Aren't they a kind of duck?"

"No, they are quite different from ducks, Don. You remember the loon we heard last week, way up the lake? A grebe is more like a loon in its habits. There are several kinds of grebes in the United States. This one is undoubtedly a pied-billed grebe. (Pied means spotted, you know). The adult bird has a wide band of black across the base of the bill, but the young lack this mark. See these queer webbed feet—they are something like a duck's, Don, only more slender and oddly ribbed. A grebe is smaller than a duck, and has very short wings and no tail. It spends most of its time in the water, seldom venturing on the land. It likes wild, lonely lakes, just as the loon does. That is why so few people have ever seen one or know anything of its ways. One of its oddest habits is its nest-building. You know the wild duck makes her nest in the reeds, and even the loon hollows out a rough cradle on the ground for her awkward babies, but little Madam Grebe has a happier plan for herself and her funny youngsters. Early in May, she selects a quiet, secluded spot near the shore of some lake, and begins to gather sticks and rushes and soft grasses, which she weaves and fashions into—what do you suppose?—such a dainty wee raft to float upon the water! Her odd boat looks very like a grassy hummock in the sedges, the plain brown dress of the quiet mother attracts no attention, and, presently, some warm June morning, two young grebes climb the shell and slip from their raft home into the water. The little ones are fuzzy and brown, and shy as are nearly all wild things. They spend no time in learning to swim—that ability is part of their inheritance—and straightway the entire family abandons the nest, and goes swimming off to some new, unexplored section of the lake, and to whatever adventures may await them there. This little fellow must have dallied somewhere and missed his mother and sister. Is this where you

found him, Don? Let's sit down, and wait a bit."

It was a joy simply to sit still and rejoice in the glorious morning and the dancing lake. Once or twice the twins would have spoken, but Mother shook her head mysteriously, with finger at her lips. Presently the baby grebe grew restless in Dorothy's warm hand. There was an odd, soft murmur in the reeds, and again the little fellow struggled to be free. Then, with a real outcry, he fluttered away from the astonished Dorothy, and almost in the twinkling of an eye disappeared into the sedges. There was a strange, sweet, answering cry, as if to welcome him there. Dorothy looked at her empty hands and then at her mother. "Why, he's gone!"

"Sure enough," replied Mother. "Wasn't it nice? His mother called him and he went to her. I think he will try to stay close beside her for a while at least, don't you?"

The Messenger

Mrs. Barnard suddenly stopped running her sewing machine and gave a little gasp, as she remembered that she was to have a neighbor in for dinner that day, and there was not a potato in the house. True, there were plenty of them in the patch, but the patch was nearly a mile away; she had no one to send as John, the "hired man," was down in that very spot right then. What was to be done? In her quandary, she thought of Zip, the shepherd dog. Why could she not send him? He went each night for the cows and, while he never had been sent on any similar errand, yet surely a dog who knew as much as he did could be made to understand. Mrs. Barnard was sorely in need of some messenger. She looked out of the sewing-room window across the farmyard, and there in the sunshine, on the platform by the old elms, lay Zip, his nose on his paws and his amber eyes half closed. He was taking a little morning nap.

It took but a moment to get the potato basket and call Zip to her. Both Mr. and Mrs. Barnard as well as their man, John, had always maintained that Zip understood everything that was said to him, so this seemed to be a time to put their boast to a test.

"Zip," she began, taking the basket up in her hands and speaking directly to the dog. "Take this basket to John, way down in the potato patch, and go fast. That's a good dog. Take it to John." She knew that John would know what the empty potato basket meant.

Zip's soft brown eyes gave back an intelligent answer, and, taking the basket in his mouth, he set off eagerly for the field beyond the hill, upon which the cattle could be seen grazing. Mrs. Barnard watched him a moment, wondering if he had misunderstood, and would after the cows dropped the potatoes. Then she set about to prepare dinner. A little while later, having occasion to go upstairs, from the upper hall window she saw something that arrested her attention at once. Far down the hill road, out of sight of the house from the lower floor windows, she could see Zip coming very slowly with the basket of potatoes. He walked so hesitatingly that it was plain to his mistress that he had too much of a load. His very slow gait became slower and slower, and finally he stopped altogether, dropped the basket, looked up the road and evidently measured the distance still to be taken. Then quite deliberately, as if it were the only thing to be done in the circumstances, he began to remove the potatoes from the basket, taking them one by one with his mouth and dropping them by the side of the basket. Mrs. Barnard was much interested in this. After doing this for a number of times, Zip lifted the basket in his mouth, raised his head and then, as debating as before, set it down again, and took out a few more potatoes by the same method. Then he picked up the basket and trotted off up the hill road.

Mrs. Barnard went downstairs, determined only to praise him for bringing the potatoes and not to say anything about the half-filled container. Soon he came up on the side porch, and putting the basket down, gave a quick, short bark which was his "Here I am with the potatoes," quite plain as the words could be. She was going to take his burden from him and leave him out of doors, but his actions showed unmistakably that he wanted to come into the house. He followed her to the kitchen and impatiently waited for her to empty the basket and give it to him again. Mrs. Barnard noticed this and thought she would just see what he was up to. She put the basket down by the kitchen sink and began to take out a few potatoes and wash them, preparing them for baking. Zip watched every move she made, and when she put the basket up on the cupboard at the side of the sink, he riveted his eyes upon it and gave quick, imperative barks, very plainly expressing his desire for it.

His mistress could not resist the dog's pleading eyes and his little leaps at the basket. So she gave it to him and, opening the door, watched him dash down the path and off toward the lane. She was so interested in seeing what he was about that she went to the upstairs hall window where she could look at him, and quickly to the little heap of potatoes that he had left and began to place them in the basket, picking them up one by one, just as he had taken them out, when the basket had grown too heavy for him to manage. Nothing could have been prouder than Zip's manner, when he came to the kitchen door the second time with the remainder of the potatoes, and Mrs. Barnard was not slow in giving him plenty of praise and petting for the way that he, in what were trying circumstances to him, had proved himself to be her faithful messenger.

The Work of the British Sea Scouts

If you are an American Girl or Boy Scout, why not write a letter to an English scout? It doesn't in the least matter that you don't know each other; you will have plenty to say, for you are both engaged in similar work and play. And the ideals and activities of the movement make a link between you.

The recent visit to the United States of Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell, and also national "Boy Scout Week," have caused many persons to consider this movement which has become so popular on both sides of the Atlantic and in many lands. It was Lady Baden-Powell who, in 1910, suddenly realized that there was no reason why the girls might not be scouts as well as their brothers. As Sir Robert had started the movement for the boys, so Lady Baden-Powell organized the girls' branch. It was chartered and authorized in 1915. The very small girls Lady Baden-Powell calls "Brownies," girls a little larger are "Guides," and the largest of all the girls "Senior Guides." Very much as in the United States, these girls have debating and games at their play centers, they enjoy bicycling trips, picnics, and cross-country tramps together. But it would seem that the Boy Scouts are doing things which are a little different from their comrades across the water; of course, the war has given them the big opportunity, even bigger than American Boy Scouts have found near home. In the Year Book and Annual Report of The Boy Scouts Association is an account, by Lieut. W. R. Stanton, of what the Sea Scouts have been doing.

The war has brought the Sea Scout into his own, says this article. Five years ago his instructors were telling him in the official Headquarters Gazette: "Coast-watching, if practiced, should be done with some object." Today the objects of the coast-watching scout are so multifarious that it would take a volume to describe them. Handy, resourceful, versed in the signs of the skies and the changing moods of wind and weather, he is on guard in his hundreds along the coasts of Britain. (Of course, this was written before the armistice was signed last fall). He tends for himself, cooks for himself, acts as his own house-keeper, housemaid and gardener, and is never at a loss when confronted with the knottiest problem. As recently as October, 1917, the Admiralty asked for 100 Sea Scouts to be employed at once as signallers or cooks in the trawler section of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, stating that more would be required at the rate of 50 a month. The authorities are now, indeed, fully awake to the value of the scout movement, and the Sea Scout is an integral part of the machinery of national defense.

The Sea Scout movement was a natural outgrowth of the Boy Scout Association. The first Sea Scout troops were organized in 1911, and by 1912 the movement was well on its way, and local branches were springing up, not only in the coastal districts, but in most of the chief industrial cities, where the great waterways provided ample opportunity for the practice of its craft. In the organization of the Sea Scouts, the chief characteristics of the parent movement are retained and the training in swimming, rescuing, signaling, and meteorological and astronomical observation are all specially valuable. Upon this foundation is built a superstructure of special lore. The boys are taught boat-handling, knots and splices, sail-making, engine construction, and other details of seafaring life. They learn how to use their eyes and fingers, and, still more important, how to use their wits.

When one details the duties which are being performed by these lads, one is amazed by the pluck, endurance and readiness of mind which they show. The boys have to patrol the beach, three miles out and three miles back, in all weathers. Rain and sun, hail, storm, and snow are all alike to them and, clad in their sou'westers and overalls, they might challenge comparison with the most seasoned mariner. They have to watch out for fishing boats that work by unauthorized hours at night, and to examine all boats coming in to the shore to see that the men have their permits in order. No easy task this for a lad of 12 or 14, who knows that he is likely to be received with disdain as a presumptuous and meddlesome whippersnapper. The scouts have to answer all naval calls on the telephone and report all vessels passing up and down, they have to patrol the beach or telephone lines, to save wreckage and to give assistance to any vessel in distress.

So reads this account of what the Sea Scouts were doing in war time, and these are only a few of their many activities.

How Pennants Began

An article in Chambers' Journal tells us that the naval pennant dates from the reigns of the English Henrys, when ordinary merchant vessels had to be commandeered for war-time use as there were no real men-of-war. The men who took command of these vessels, warriors in armor, were wont to transfer the pennons from their lances to the mastsheads of their ships. Hence the pennants of all these years since that time.

Snow-Bloom

Where does the snow go.
So white on the ground?
Under May's azure
No flake can be found.
Look into the lily
Some sweet summer hour
There blooms the snow
In the heart of the flower.

—Lucy Larcom.

MUSIC

The Festival at Norfolk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The Litchfield County (Connecticut) Choral Union, Arthur Mees, conductor; Frank Kasseba, assistant conductor; Richmond P. Paine, honorary conductor—Festival of June 3 and 4, 1919, was held in the Music Shed, on the estate of Carl Stoeckel, at Norfolk. A group of 75 musicians, brought from New York by Henry P. Schmitt, played the accompanying music for the chorus and presented the orchestral numbers.

NORFOLK, Connecticut—Two orchestral works are the new contributions of the Norfolk festival this season: Victor Kolar's "Lyric Suite," No. 2, which was produced at the opening concert on the evening of June 3, with its composer conducting, and Edgar Stillman Kelley's "Alice in Wonderland" series of small pantomime pictures, which was given at the closing concert on the evening of June 4, with its composer, in turn, conducting. The Kolar suite is in three movements, comprising pastorella, cortège and finale. It shows the composer disposed to select themes of classic breed, which lend themselves to facile development, rather than those of folksong or local-color stock, which have to be more or less roughly tamed and broken to the harmonic and contrapuntal harness. It shows the composer also to have lived his career not in vain as a violinist in orchestras, inasmuch as the instrumentation is facile and expressive. It further shows that he is aware of the pleasure the public in these times feels in varied and complex rhythms. Let anyone who shall hear the work presented in the course of the winter of 1919-20 note especially the finale, where successions of two-quarter, three-quarter and five-quarter measures are employed. The Russian composers are doing this sort of thing well; and so, occasionally, is somebody outside of Russia. Mr. Kolar, according to word passing around, is the long-sought man whom Ossip Gabrilowitch has decided upon for his assistant conductor in the Detroit (Michigan) Symphony Orchestra. He has only to direct at Detroit as he did at Norfolk to make a success of his new opportunity.

Mr. Kelley's pantomime pictures on "Alice in Wonderland" have a descriptive touch and a humorous touch, besides, which everybody must acknowledge to be appropriate to seven-year old Alice and her grotesque adventures with the White Rabbit, the Cheshire Cat and the Red Queen. Are his descriptive and humorous touches at all conventional or borrowed? Perhaps so; but since listeners, if they are even slightly troubled with a memory, must believe that the composer has meditated earnestly upon the score of Tchaikowsky's "Nutcracker" suite, also that he has studied deeply the tone-painting methods of Rimsky Korsakov, and moreover that he has been susceptible, along with everybody else, to the thumpings, tootings and whistlings of Stravinsky. Listeners in addition to that will count him among those aspiring Americans who attended the performances a few years ago of the Russian Ballet and who said: "Aha! Now at last we have it! We composers of the United States must write for pantomime!" Doubtless the "Alice" pictures would go well if interpreted as dances upon the stage and if used as a diversion in an opera bill. One could wish that Mr. Bolm might set interested in the little pieces and adjust some scheme of dancing and miming to them, and that Mr. Pokany might get interested, too, and design some scenery for them. With the right artist in the rôle of Alice, the show ought assuredly to take. The manager would be the better for it. A man influenced by musical fashions would possibly object to Mr. Kelley's unsentimental and to his want of modern feeling in regard to rhythm; for the pictures are rather uniformly done to a quadruple beat. But then, Lewis Carroll's story which has its peculiar monotony, may be better represented with tone color than with rhythm the prominent thing. However that may be, the "Alice" music contains plentiful changes and contrasts in the matter of speed. It has motion, therefore, even if the terms of the motion make us think of yesterday's school of composing more than of today's.

The Norfolk festival has its chief significance to the outside world in the new works by American composers that are produced each year; but it has great importance for the people of Norfolk and their neighbors in Litchfield County, and even farther round about, because of the choral singing, directed by Arthur Mees. This season the choral program comprised two rather short works and one long one, which are familiar wherever music festivals are held. They were: "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" and "The Death of Minnehaha," by Coleridge-Taylor; and "Samson and Delilah," by Saint-Saëns. In the Coleridge-Taylor works, which were sung on the opening night, the soloists were Miss Anna Case, soprano; Lambert Murphy, tenor; and Emilio de Gogorza, baritone. In the Saint-Saëns work, which was sung on the second night, the soloists were Mme. Louise Homer, contralto; Orville Harold, tenor; Mr. de Gogorza, baritone; and Léon Rothier, bass.

An orchestral piece describing scenes on the Stoeckel estate in festival time, and bearing the title "White House," which Nicola Laucella composed for the concerts of 1917, was revived this year. It was part of the closing program, with the composer conducting. Furthermore, on the last night, a few short pieces from the familiar repertory were played, with Henry P. Schmitt conducting, an aria from "Bohème" was sung by Miss Case, and the "Bells of the Republic" was recited by Miss Sydney Thompson.

The Norfolk festival is a memorial institution, which was founded 20 years ago in honor of Robbins Battell, son of the Battell who at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the

nineteenth century owned the estate upon which the Music Shed stands. A sketch of the career of Robbins Battell, written by Carl Stoeckel, present holder of the estate and sustainer of the festival, lately appeared in the Winsted (Connecticut) Evening Citizen. In this sketch Mr. Stoeckel says: "It was in the making of music, constructive and executive, that Robbins Battell excelled. In college before the days of organs he played the flute in the choir and was the principal factor in musical matters. For the greater period of his life the devoted chorister of this society, the echoes of his noble bass voice will long linger within these walls. One of the conductors and leading spirits of the Litchfield County Musical Association, organizer and sole supporter of the many classical concerts given on Norfolk Green, he laid the foundations for the present flourishing musical activities in the county. His compositions have been embodied in many church books. The stirring choral 'Sweet is the Work' has been chosen as the festival hymn of the Litchfield County Choral Union. From the mouths of returning slaves and freedmen he noted the songs of slavery, full of simple faith and pathos, which will bear fruit presently in the work of a simple hymn. As an authority on bells he was without a peer in this country, always giving expert advice gratuitously. He personally supervised the manufacture and tuning of hundreds of bells, and presented to churches and institutions many peals, including that in the steeple of this building (the Congregational Church opposite the Norfolk Green)."

CANADA AND BASIC RULES FOR LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Toronto Central Strike Committee recently drew the attention of the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, to the declarations of the basic ideas relating to labor as enunciated by the peace terms. The committee put this question to the Premier: "Why is common labor forced to strike to obtain what we understand to be internationally recognized?" Sir Robert in reply dispatched the following message: "The position of the government was fully explained to the delegation from Toronto as well as in my observation in the House of Commons. I made it clear that the federal government favors a full recognition of labor as well as the fullest discussion of all differences between employers and employees. The hours of employment and the conditions of labor have been the subject of provincial legislation in every province in Canada with the possible exception of Prince Edward Island. The Dominion Government recognizes the principles embodied in the peace treaty in so far as they come within the jurisdiction of the federal parliament, and is prepared to submit measures for the purpose of carrying them out."

The Peace Conference at Paris took steps with respect to labor. In the first place, it included in the peace terms themselves a declaration of rules which all industrial communities should endeavor to apply so far as their special circumstances would permit. That declaration opening with the statement that "Labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce," affirmed the right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as the employers, and endorsed the eight-hour day or 48-hour week, the weekly rest day of at least 24 hours, the abolition of child labor and the view that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value. Furthermore, the Peace Conference provided machinery for the holding of international labor conventions, to recommend legislation for the welfare of the workers. The first of these conventions is to take place at Washington, District of Columbia, this year. It is the duty of the governments of the respective countries represented at these gatherings to bring recommendations made by the delegates before the proper legislative authorities.

It is conceivable that in Canada the Dominion Government would be called upon to submit certain recommendations of the Labor convention to the Dominion Parliament. Inasmuch, however, as jurisdiction to legislate in regard to property and civil rights and contracts has been confided to the provincial legislatures by the British North American Act, recommendations dealing with hours of labor would have to be referred to the provincial legislatures. The argument that the power to deal with the subject and hours and conditions of labor rests with the provincial authorities is supported, as Sir Robert Borden notes in his message to the Toronto Central Committee, by the fact that in eight of the provinces, that is, in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, statutes on that very topic have already been enacted and are in force. An opportunity will probably be given for a full dress debate on the strike situation in Canada.

RAILWAY OPERATING LOSSES SUMMARIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—For the month of April, the United States Railroad Administration operated at a loss of \$58,000,000. It was stated yesterday by Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, during the first four months of this year the government has lost approximately \$250,000,000. The unfavorable showing is attributed to the high cost of materials and higher wages, together with a falling-off in business, but no increase in rates is contemplated now.

SUFFRAGE DRIVE IN CONNECTICUT

Association Begins Campaign for Funds With Which to Prepare Women for the Ballot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—The campaign of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association to secure funds with which to do educational work in preparing women for the ballot will open today in all parts of the State and continue throughout the week.

Mrs. Samuel Russell, chairman of the committee in charge of the campaign, said that many messages of encouragement and support had been received at State headquarters and that even many men who had never been known as suffrage advocates have, since the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, come out in favor of the citizenship program of the association.

"These men," Mrs. Russell said, "are too practical not to see and admit the need for a program of education among our women. It looks now as if the ratification of the amendment will be effected at a comparatively early date, and we feel that this campaign is starting none too soon. When our 350,000 women go to the polls, we want them to be thinking citizens, conscious of the duty and responsibility to the State."

"The association is non-partisan, just as it is non-sectarian. Its members may belong to any political party, just as they may belong to any denomination. Also its methods have always been constructive and orderly."

SOCIAL WORKERS' ADVICE ON TREATY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—The annual conference on social work, held here, adopted a message to be sent to President Wilson calling his attention "to the fact that adoption of the league covenant is endangered by treaty provisions which seem to run counter to principles of self-determination and justice." The message specified the points as follows: "We believe, first, that the permanent transfer of Kiaochow and the Shantung concessions to Japan would be indefensible, and that if the transfer be only nominal and temporary, this should be made known speedily and authoritatively; second, that while the produce of the Saar coal fields may justly be given to France to make good the crippling by the German armies of the French mines, there is no warrant for raising the question of a transfer of political sovereignty in this region; third, that the economic and reparations provisions be in harmony with the terms of the armistice; fourth, that assurances be given that in fulfillment of the world's hope for a true League of Nations the German and Russian nations, once they have established stable and democratic governments, shall be admitted to the council of the league."

BOSTON UNIVERSITY OFFERS NEW COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston University will open a College of Secretarial Science, with a four-year course leading to the degree of B. S. S. (Bachelor of Secretarial Science), in September. There will also be a two-year certificate course for those desiring to secure positions as secretaries, and a one-year intensive secretarial course for college graduates.

Features of the school will be a course in personal affairs management for those who desire to supervise personally the management of their own estates, and courses for those specializing in the duties of secretaries to lawyers and other professional men. The university has secured a board of guarantors including about 100 leading New England business men, and a board of advisers of women with the special function of deciding general questions arising in a college for women, including living conditions and dormitory life.

FREE ART SCHOLARSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Free scholarships in the school of the Museum of Fine Arts are to be offered to the three men recently discharged from the service whose work, in the opinion of the instructors, shows them best fitted to profit by the training given in the school. Those who wish to apply for these scholarships must submit drawings, models or designs with a written application and with testimonials of service and honorable discharge on or before Saturday, June 21.

PUBLISHER IS ACCUSED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Jay A. Weber, secretary of the Pictorial Review Company, is out on \$500,000 bail charged with having attempted to bribe an internal revenue official. Mr. Weber is alleged to have offered a federal investigator \$25,000 to certify an alleged false income tax return made by the company. He pleaded not guilty at his arraignment.

PRINCE OF WALES INVITED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—The Prince of Wales may visit here in August, it was learned when it was said at the home of Mrs. Ogden Goelet that the Prince had been invited to be a guest at her home. The Prince of Wales, according to information here, is expected to arrive in Canada early in August.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SCHOOLS

BEACON

A Country-City Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls

Beacon School is established not only for the purpose of imparting the highest educational ideals but for the rebuilding of character. It has been incorporated to offer that it may as an organization more efficiently carry out this purpose and work.

Its faculty is composed of graduates from the leading colleges, all of whom are working out the ideas and ideals for which the school is founded.

The school is co-educational. We believe in co-education because the association of boys and girls in work, study, and play tends to broaden their conception of the natural relations in social life.

Opportunity is offered during the five school days for recreation with play ground apparatus, clay modeling, arts and crafts, roller skating, swimming, and basketball riding.

The school is an unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the country. The city school home is located in a most attractive residential section. Hillview, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Special arrangements may be made for day pupils to enjoy the farm and all school activities. Children are taken throughout the summer at Hillview.

MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREWS, Principal, 1440 Beacon St., BROOKLINE, MASS. Telephone Brookline 7017

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SAN FRANCISCO, California—The

first copy of the newly proclaimed

Constitution of the Ta Han (Korean)

Republic was received in this city and

made public by Dr. David Lee, general

manager of the Korean National

Association. The Constitution, Dr. Lee said, was promulgated on April 27

by the Provisional Cabinet and representatives of the new government at an

unannounced city in the Orient.

The document provides for equal

suffrage, compulsory education and

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that the republic be admitted as a

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

SEARCHERS

Some Disparate Examples

I ascended in the elevator. Then I crept tiptoe through the vestibule. Why?

Because within the open door of his office I saw the Proprietor of the picture gallery, seated at his desk, fanning himself. Why did I avoid him? I like him, I admire him, I respect his opinion upon art. I crept on tiptoe, hoping that he would not see me, simply because when I visit a picture exhibition I want to make the round of the walls alone. A proprietor of a gallery being a business man (he may also be an artist) necessarily regards with his ducklings as swans, and I do not wish his enthusiasm to percolate my consciousness. When I was younger I was afraid of proprietors of picture galleries. One of them, there was nothing artistic about him, was wont to use a phrase about his wares that was very effective, if limited. When I, through excessive politeness, remarked of a certain picture that it was good, he answered, "You bet!" I eulogized a third that was quite bad, "Rather nice," I said. He replied as before, "You bet!" There was nothing more to say. I thanked him and withdrew.

The Proprietor of the gallery whose establishment I was now visiting is not that kind of man. He is a student and a connoisseur. Strange to say, when I entered the exhibition room I forgot all about him. For, on one of the walls was a series of drawings that fascinated me, chiefly salient drawings of the human figure, but there were other kinds also, drawings of dryads and fauns, of abstractions, of winged horses, of fish acquainting themselves with coral, and there was a set of six lovely little landscapes, flushed with color, illustrating that magical line of Shakespeare's, "Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchemy." While I looked, my delight growing, I became aware that the Proprietor was standing in the middle of the room admiring my admiration. I succumbed. Waving my hands toward the wall of drawings, I said, "That's a good man." "Yes," replied the Proprietor, "he's a Searcher." He said the word Searcher with conviction and appreciation, as if he were uttering a synthesis of all he had thought and felt and dreamed about the business of making art.

That sentence, "He's a Searcher," remained, and still remains with me. Come to think of it, the art that we like is the art of those who search. So few search; so many (they cannot help it, their minds have ceased to function) never search. They merely record the obvious, something we already know, a girl in a punt, a cow in a pasture, a child in a daisy field, a model in the land of mythology. But let me not be over hasty. It is the custom of public exhibitions where every exhibitor feels called upon to produce a masterpiece, an orthodox masterpiece, and to outvie his neighbor, that has scotched, if not killed, the habit of searching. But many artists have been, and are, Searchers in private. How often in running through the "unimportant" studies and sketches thrown aside in a studio have I found the Searcher revealed. I have dug from the studio of an artist little works that tingled, whereas his "important" exhibited work left me cold. How often in looking through cabinets of drawings by the Old Masters I have found small, disregarded things that have pleased and cheered me much more than their "important" works catalogued in massive volumes. There is a drawing of a sheepfold, at sunset, by Claude Lorrain, in the Albertina, at Vienna, that I would rather have than any of his gallery mythologies.

It should not be difficult to make a list of the Searchers in art. Botticelli was one, so was Rembrandt, so was Turner in the latter part of his life; so was Blake all his life. Leonardo da Vinci was the greatest Searcher of all: indeed he was searching throughout his life. He rarely troubled to find: the search was all. What a strange fate has overtaken his "Mona Lisa." It is not a great picture, it is almost a tricky picture: that inward smile is nothing more than studio "chic." Leonardo used it again and again. His "St. Anne" cartoon in the Diploma Gallery, London, is a finer work of art than the "Mona Lisa." Why, then, is "Mona Lisa" so universally popular? Walter Pater is the culprit. His imaginative and imaginary interpretation of "Mona Lisa" is a finer work of art than the picture. His prose transcends "Mona Lisa." Simply many of Ruskin's purple passages interpreting good, bad and indifferent pictures are, as art, often finer than the works they interpret. This applies to many of Turner's pictures; but not to all. Sometimes Turner outscored the Graduate of Oxford, and some of Turner's finest things were disregarded by Ruskin. They were done when Turner was in searching mood.

Now for a glance at some modern men. Albert P. Ryder was a Searcher always. Arthur B. Davies is a Searcher in technique as well as in subject. He is a tireless Searcher, and he seeks the goal that Botticelli and Piero di Cosimo sought, long ago, beauty touched with strangeness. I have seen, lately, two small pictures by Kenneth Hayes Miller, "The Serpent" and "The Embrace," which show that he too is a Searcher. E. E. Cummings, who painted "Noise" and "Sound," and Carl Kahler, who painted "Abstraction" and "Mechanism," at the last Independent Show, are Searchers. Oscar Bluemner, so is Lily Converse, on trial rather, and Max Kuehn, and Abraham Walkowitz, and John Marin, and many other of "les jeunes." But it is when later years continue the search that the thermometer of my admiration rises.

John Richard Green said, "I shall end learning." Stopford Brooke said, "I shall end unlearning." It is no paradox to say that Stopford Brooke's use of the word unlearning shows that he was on the Searcher's path. Every artist, every man of letters, in later years, has more to unlearn than to learn. Monet and Renoir, Childe Hassam and Garl Melchers have not yet reached the forked roads of unlearning.

C. R. W. Nevinson has been a fierce Searcher. His secret is quite simple. He approaches a new subject with a virgin mind and boyish enthusiasm. The subject dictates the technique—cubist, academic, impressionist, elementalist—the subject fires his imagination, and the treatment follows as the day the night. So we have such amazing differences in vision and method as "Mitrailleuse" and "Dawn at Southwark," as "Dressing Station" and "Wet Evening, Oxford St.," as "The Cursed Wood" and "The Wave." Perhaps no experience of Nevinson's artistic life, not even the war, has stimulated his searching passion more than his three weeks in New York which ended the other day. The architecture of New York bewildered, obsessed and invigorated him. He will return, and hold an exhibition at the Bourgeois Galleries next spring.

Rockwell Kent is also a Searcher. He finds his inspiration in solitude, not in crowds. He has lately returned from a long stay in Alaska, or rather on Fox Island, a few hours from the mainland, inhabited by one other person besides himself and his small son, old Olesk, Yukon pioneer, now a breeder of foxes. In that majestic but storm-ridden land, Rockwell Kent made the series of elemental drawings, "Prayer," "Ecstasy," "The North Wind," "Adventure," "Sunrise," "Victory," "Star-Lighter," which have had such a success at Knoedler's Gallery. These sternly beautiful drawings, some of which will form the basis of pictures, may be called studies in unlearning as well as wayside expressions by a born Searcher.

Finally, friends, there comes to mind something, a certain statement, so complete that no pen or brush can add aught to its significance. It is one of the sayings of Jesus from the Oxyrhynchus "Logia," discovered a few years ago. It is pat to the subject of this essay on Searchers: "Let not him who seeketh cease from his search until he find, and when he finds he shall wonder, wondering he shall reach the Kingdom, and when he reaches the Kingdom he shall find rest."

PRACTICAL TREND OF NEW YORK SHOWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—It is a good thing that the museums and other public institutions, as well as a number of the principal dealers' galleries, remain open during June—and in some instances all summer—with exhibitions emphasizing in unprecedented degree the practical, applied, utilitarian, and commercial sides of the arts and crafts. These shows, together with the various technical and public school events of the season's wind-up, make a reassuring offset to Joseph Pennell's rather alarming picture of the present condition of art, graphic art in particular, in the United States. Mr. Pennell's survey, as reflecting the views of the eminent artist-academician, who was vice-chairman of the pictorial division of the government's war committee on public information, is essentially true to facts. That is why it looks alarming. He says that out of 500 or 600 artists who designed Liberty Loan and war posters, etc., there were not six who knew or cared for their craft, that is, for lithography and printing; that Americans cannot hold their own in the coming art war of the world unless they have national training schools established immediately—and then, where are they to find teachers, inasmuch as American graphic art thus far is either abjectly poor or imitative, or both; that the once high-class illustrated magazines have "gone to pot" because of the Sunday newspaper comics; and that Sunday afternoons a thousand or so children visit the museum reluctantly, and aimlessly gaze at treasures they do not care for; or are lectured by docents, and regret they are not at the ball game.

That is one way of looking at it, but the other side presents a more encouraging lot of realities.

At the Metropolitan

At the Metropolitan Museum, for instance, there is the special print-panorama of ornamental design through the ages, in the upstairs galleries of the new wing; while in the basement classrooms the remarkable exhibition of work by children of the elementary public schools gives evidence that many thousands of them take enough interest to absorb ideas and give them back in astonishing designs of wall-paper, textile patterns, bookbindings, toys, and minor articles of dress, that, though necessarily imitative, compare well with the offerings of the government-trained Paris school children, shown here last season. Why, the New York School Art League alone, working in direct conjunction with the museums, helps 40,000 children and their teachers every year to get personally acquainted with the sort of "art" that dresses them and furnishes their homes, and that presently will pay them high wages as they grow up to be artist craftspeople of the American renaissance. More advanced designers are competing for substantial prizes offered for printed-textile designs of four typical American early-blooming wild flowers—an outcome of the spring exhibition of "Plant Forms in Ornament." The Courbet loan collection gives place to a summer display of tapestry and lace, presenting

specimens of rare beauty from private collections.

The Art Alliance—which has just opened its novel foreign handicraft exhibition, with quaintly costumed natives from Old World corners at work in methods of primitive simplicity—recently set forth in a single show the industrial products of 26 art and trade schools in New York City, these including the graphic arts, fashions, and stage craft. Mr. Pennell says there is "no graphic art school in New York City," and not one, or only one, printing art school in the country which is

properly equipped to teach the graphic arts, or some of them—and when I saw that one—the Ohio Mechanics Institute—it had no pupils and scarcely any teachers.

Perhaps this drastic way of stating the case will serve a good purpose in waking up the complacent dilettante and poster-impressionists. If it does, they will find the lamp of learning still holds out to burn for them, and perchance without the humiliation of going back to school again. For even if we take Mr. Pennell at his word, and admit that the museums, the Teachers College at Columbia, the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, the New York Evening Industrial Art School, Cooper Union, and the New York School of Applied Design for Women, are not, despite what they actually accomplish, "adequate, well-equipped free schools to train craftsmen and designers," nevertheless, among them all such training is working out its own problems on a large scale, and the elementary education of the public along the same lines goes on apace.

Lithograph Material

Take that interesting weakling, the American lithographic poster, a special object of Mr. Pennell's solicitude. It needs foreign air, every one is agreed. Very well! Here in the main exhibition room of the New York Public Library is a stunning international congress of war posters—French, English, Italian, Swiss, Dutch, Brazilian, Filipino, Chinese, East Indian, Australian, Canadian, Russian—some 600 in all, selected from the 3000 which the library owns. And in the print gallery of the same institution is installed the all-summer exhibition of "Illustrated books of the past four centuries," ranging from Valerio's "De re militari" (1472) to the late nineteenth century work of such artists as Verger, Menzel, William Morris, Beardsley, Pyle, and the rest, with special reference to the harmonized designing of type, decorations, end papers, and binding. All this is poster material, if you can only get the artists to study it in that way, or to study it at all.

Poster material, too, by no great direction, are the lithographs of Bellos, and of Nevinson, and the things on current view at half a dozen print shows along Fifth Avenue. Childe Hassam's stirring flag pictures, at the Milch galleries, have in addition to their painter quality many points that belong to the ideal color poster.

America must and will have official industrial art schools. That is the sum of Mr. Pennell's remarks. Dr. James P. Haney, director of art in New York's high schools, elaborates the same proposition with a hopeful program based upon the same acknowledged conditions, leavened with an appreciative notice of the extenuating and ameliorating circumstances here sketchily indicated. It is primarily a question of education—the diffusive popular kind. Here is where the press comes in for a share of the responsibility. "Read the art criticisms of the daily press. They're written by editors (?) steeped in the studio tradition—well-read, and still more pictures, are reviewed, with now and again a bit of sculpture; but rarely, oh, so rarely! a reference which shows any consciousness on the part of the critics that art touches the people's life at any other angle."

REMBRANDTS FOR LOUVRE

PARIS, France.—The Louvre is the recipient of a priceless gift in the shape of an album containing 90 Rembrandt drawings and bound in a rare eighteenth-century binding. The donor is Mr. Leon Bonnat. There are drawings of Rembrandt's mother and of his wife, with a child in her arms. There are also some remarkable studies of lions, a few landscapes, and a nude.

ILLUSTRATION

Previous articles in this series were printed in The Christian Science Monitor on May 28 and June 2.

Today and Yesterday

III

It is both useful and interesting to look back and up from today's depths to the heights illustration reached in the eighties and nineties. Much can be learned from the contrast.

To get to any top necessitates the



A pen and ink sketch by Edwin Abbey

An example of the artist's excellent period renderings

labor of climbing. To slide down to the bottom is no trouble to anybody. Illustration did not attain its great success without toil and striving. Thought, energy, experiment went to make it what it was, and, above all, the determination to force a way to the heights and to stay there.

The chief reason for this success was the realization that the illustrator, not the editor, made the illustration, and the first effort was to decide upon the best and the right artist for the special work to be done. The mere question of price was not allowed to interfere. He was paid decently and what he asked, editors being wise enough—their successors might say foolish enough—to think an artist worthy of his hire. If the work was at home, well and good; if it was at the other end of the world, he was sent there no matter what the expense to the magazine. Enterprise was held to be a valuable asset. All that was asked of him in return was his best work, and loyalty—schemes



One of the early but wholly delightful sketches by Joseph Pennell

for articles were kept as state secrets until they had been carried out.

Better still, he was allowed every reasonable freedom in his choice of medium and his manner of using it, for, if he was a good illustrator, it was taken for granted that he had mastered both the resources and the limitations of his art and that he would not attempt the impossible. He was never told that he must work down to the engraver and the printer; on the contrary, they were relied upon to work up to him. If he made a fine drawing, he did not risk its ruin through their tyranny or incompetence. It was this liberal and intelligent policy that led to the development of such illustrators as Abbey, Howard Pyle, Frost on Harper's staff, as Pennell, Blum, Brennan on the Century's, and a host of others besides.

The Engraver

The engraver's art necessarily had to be subordinated to the draftsman's, but without its aid the draftsman's art could not get to the public. The engraver was the interpreter, but the good engraver could give character no less than fidelity to his interpretation. Therefore, the good engraver too must be sought by the editor, and he too must be treated as the workman worthy of his hire. With the artist, he was granted liberty to experiment. The Century became the training ground of the modern school of wood-engraving, and engravers like Cole, Jungling, Wolf, made the most of the opportunity. Artists had never had their work reproduced so faithfully. It was no longer converted into an arrangement of the wood, engraver's lines, but tones and values were recorded, even the quality of the medium was rendered in the most won-

derful manner. Some of the reproductions of etchings in early numbers of the Century are technical triumphs. This new school of wood engraving was not without critics. Linton Comstock in his wrath, William Morris lost his temper over it as he did over everything with which he could not agree. But the artist was the last to complain. He had suffered overlong from the old travesties of his work—from having his running stream converted into a field of daisies, to quote again an often quoted example—not to rejoice when he saw actually his own work on the pages of books and magazines.

Nor was the printer regarded as the least of the three artists and craftsmen whose collaboration came the printed result. An equally high level was exacted of him, an equally high scope of experiment was given to him. It is to the credit of the De Vinne Press that it was quick to see what this meant and to lead in every improvement. The printer, now keeping pace with artist and engraver, got all that could be got out of a good block subordinating himself in his turn but slurring over nothing, sparing no pains. The three worked sympathetically together, each studying not his own work alone, but the art of his two collaborators without whom his was of no avail. From this unity came a technical achievement rare through the ages.

There were mistakes, of course—for one, the terrible shiny paper in favor. The criticism of Morris and his followers was not always wrong. Perfection is seldom within human grasp. But there can be no question that the movement was in the right direction, and that its achievement was of the greatest.

Public Support

It is useless now to pretend that only the artists and the rare few cared. The public must have cared, must have supported the movement, or the output of the eighties and nineties would not have been what it was. A fever of enthusiasm waged throughout those two decades. Magazines and books multiplied. The splendid posters of the time were due to the same unity in the collaboration of artist, engraver, and printer. Continual experiment led to new inventions, though doomed to hasten on to disaster. Photo-engraving was one. It was far from cheap at the start, but it was welcomed by both artist and editor because of its still greater fidelity to the artist's work. It was the chief incentive to the wonderful development in pen-drawing and to the school of illustrators who founded their style on the work of Verger, as great a master and influence in his day as Menzel had been before him. Then, the printing press was adapted to the rapid printing of illustrations in the daily paper, at first, however, at a cost of money and time that would horrify the newspaper proprietors of today. Photo-engraving and the new ease in illustrating daily papers were genuine improvements. It was the misuse of them that precipitated the fall. The widespread interest of the eighties and nineties was shown no less in the innumerable series of illustrated books about art that were issued and in the increasing vogue of

which he expresses subtleties of atmospheric effect, can all be praised without reservation; he is a painter of rare accomplishment. So, too, is Mr. D. Y. Cameron, who also seeks simplification in his rendering of landscape; his method is not so robust as that of Mr. Arnesby Brown, but it is distinguished by an exquisite delicacy of craftsmanship and line arrangement, and by a charming freshness and purity of color.

Sir David Murray is less detached in his attitude toward nature and aims at closer realism, but there is a clear sense of style in his "Creed Creek, Stornoway," and "Sunshine in the Lewis," and particularly in his decoratively arranged "Woodland Frolic," all of which do full justice to his reputation. Mr. Lamorna Birch's "Lamorna" is a sound piece of execution and a well-designed composition, though it is, perhaps, a little over-ponderous in manner; and Mr. R. Vicat Cole's "Quarry Farm" has grace and tenderness, without any sacrificing of legitimate vigor. Sir Ernest Waterlow's "The Wetterhorn," Mr. Burleigh Bruhl's "Waning Glories," Mr. Burroughs-Fowler's "The Lock," and "The Sunny Smile of Early Autumn's Morn," Mr. R. W. Allen's "Fishing and Boating," "The Ebbing Tide," and Mr. Gwelo Goodman's accomplished and expressive study of sunlight, "Stellenberg, South Africa," are all of memorable importance as paintings with attractive characteristics.

Tom Mostyn's two decorative fantasies, "The Enchanted Pool," and "The Never Never Land," show delightfully the logical working out of a personal aesthetic intention. Another artist of ability who cleverly adapts nature to decorative purposes is Mr. A. J. Blewett, his "Footstool and Falling Leaves," and "Grateful Shade," are most persuasive in their quaintness of fancy and their charm of rich and well-adjusted color. Mr. Sydney Lee's huge canvas, "The River's Source," illustrates a different sort of decorative purpose; it is carefully considered, serious, and significant, and it has a really monumental quality, but it would have been more successful if it had been painted on a less ambitious scale—the picture is a little too large for its subject.

There is a real note of romanticism in Mr. Coutts Michie's two winter landscapes, "Winter Sunshine," and "Winter's Crest." The two fascinating studies of atmospheric effects, "Mist and Morning Sunshine," and "Red and Gold," by Mr. Terrick Williams, Mr. Norman Wilkinson's large sea painting, "The Merchant Service," and the admirable sporting pictures by Mr. A. J. Munnings, call for special mention, and Mr. Hughes-Stanton's paintings of scenes in the ruined villages in France have much dramatic strength, though they incline somewhat to coarseness of treatment, and are rather heavy in color.

CHICAGO'S SPRING WATER-COLOR SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—For 31 years the Art Institute of Chicago has been showing an annual exhibition of water colors, pastels, and miniatures, usually in the springtime. The soft and delicate colors of nature in the spring months seem directly related to the refined medium of water color. Water colors this year appear to have a great revival and the present large exhibition at the Art Institute proves that the artists of America are interested in more than slippery oils. The public also is more interested in water colors than formerly, perhaps because water colors have taken on an element of strength and laid aside prettiness and photographic details.

Oils have been a favorite medium with the multitude perhaps because of the ideas associated with permanency. Large money prizes have attracted painters to the medium of oil, and heavy purchases by museums and collectors have stimulated them to put forth every effort to do their supreme work in this medium. But it often appears that when artists paint with pure water colors they are giving expression to the joy of work. "I did it for fun," is a common expression, and it is often the "fun" pictures which have the more artistic merit.

As one glances at the immense exhibition, too large for the space allotted it, many thrills are experienced. There are scores of fine pictures which the coveter of art would like to carry away to adorn pleasant spots in his modest castle. It is not difficult to witness the influence of the moderns in the exhibition. Water colors, pastels, and miniatures are taking on looser handling, broad washes and impressionism.

The Rotary Exhibition from the American Water Color Society contains 110 of the best works of the eastern, American artists, while 175 pictures which came in through the jury, represent both the eastern and the western states. The only prize given, the William H. Tuthill prize, was awarded to a Chicago artist, William Clusmann, for "Meadow Creek." Next to the rotary room hangs a loan collection of 45 water colors by George Inness and it is interesting to compare the technique of this master with that of the modern artists. Some of the Inness water colors show the master at his best, but others seem to have come under the strain of strong sunlight. If Inness painted them in this manner his color sense surely improved with age.

Groups of about a dozen paintings each by such masters of water color and other mediums as Hassam, Gifford Beal, Hayley Lever, J. Alden Weir, and Mahonri Young are shown and are examples of masterliness and of color. The Hassam water colors will live in American art as will some of the others.

Henri surprises with a group of 25 pastels of rich, dark wood interiors. The pictures are so different in subject

and technique from those he has been doing that no one would guess the author. Thornton Oakley shows a strong group of drawings done by special permission of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation and adopted by the government for its foreign news service. They represent work in connection with great shipping industries—"The River Front," "The Pile Drivers," "Laying the Ribs and Keel," etc.

SALE OF CANADIAN ART COLLECTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—For more than nine years no steps have been taken with regard to the disposal of Sir George A. Drummond's great—and the word is used advisedly, in quality if not in quantity—collection of pictures, which was one of the chief attractions of Montreal for so long. It had been thought that the pictures might be sold in New York, but it is now announced that they will be sold at Christie's in London, at the end of June.

Sir George Drummond was an Edinburgh man and went to Canada in 1854. He was always a keen art student and a discriminating lover of good pictures. Writing of his collection in 1910, Mr. Andrew Taylor declared that "he always bought pictures of the highest quality and only the best was good enough for him; in consequence his collection is perhaps uniformly choicer than that of any other in Canada. So careful was he in selection and so sound was his art judgment, that I never knew him to resell or exchange a picture. He did not buy them because it was the fashion, but he loved all his pictures and found great enjoyment in them."

The arrangements for the sale are in the hands of Mr. D. Croal Thomson of Barbizon House, Henrietta Street. Of the 200 pictures which are to be disposed of, there are some very fine representatives of the Barbizon school. Among them "La Rentrée des Moutons," which is said to be Daubigny's masterpiece, a very fine landscape, at one time in the Sécretan collection, won which in 1859, when the Barbizon pictures were as yet realising very much less than what they now sell for, it was bought for £1500. Other Barbizons are three Corots, the most noteworthy being his great landscape "The Fisherman at Home," pictures by Millet, Diaz, Jacques, and Van Marcke, together with Troyon's noteworthy "The Summer Storm."

There is a picture by Benjamin Constant, entitled "Hérodiade," which he considered his best work; a remarkable picture by Degas; a Whistler, and a number by Rodin.

Modern Dutch painting is represented by Maris, Joseph Israel Mauve, and Bosboom, and the old Dutch masters by a magnificent portrait, painted by Frans Hals, thought by some to be Johann Van Loo, but more probably that of Joseph Coymans, Lord of Bruchem and Nieuwaal; the picture is signed and dated 1643. Here also must be mentioned a Pieter de Hooch, which belonged to the Verstolk van Soden collection, and in 1893 was sold at Christie's for 2500 guineas, two fine Goyas, a Velasquez portrait of the wife of Philip IV, and a landscape by van Ruysdael.

Works by great British artists include Turner's famous oil painting, "Port Ruysdael," and some water colors by him; also some pictures by Constable and Watts, the most notable being the latter's "Creation of Eve," which is the small original of the large picture in the Tate Gallery.

DEGAS DRAWINGS SHOWN IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Manet and Renoir are among the modern Frenchmen well represented by paintings in the Metropolitan Museum, and even Cézanne has a look-in, to the extent of one relatively unimportant canvas. Degas had been neglected—until his official canonization, after the bruit of the great sales in Paris last year was heard round the world. Then were purchased the ten drawings in pencil, charcoal, and pastel, which make the most conspicuous showing in the museum's room of recent accessions. They make an admirable showing of the limpid-clear draftsmanship, the calm, self-contained strength and delicacy of the artist long misjudged as flippant or ignoble because the nobility was in the way he exercised his art, and not as a rule in the themes and types which he habitually chose from life roundabout as he envisaged it in his day.

Special distinction, however, is inherent in the half-dozen portrait sketches here—three intimate ones of Edouard Manet, one having an indication in the background of a lady with field glasses to her eyes, evidently noted at the races, which Degas and Manet were wont to attend together; a carefully finished study of Emile Duranly, literary godfather of the realists; two soft and lovely pastel portraits of ladies; and a dashing color sketch labeled "The Violinist," evidently made to fit into one of the innumerable pictures of ballet girls at practice, which Degas never tired of painting. Best of all, for the student, are two detail studies of the nude—complicated yet simply and almost magically outlined plays of supple flesh and elastic muscles in movement.

FINE ARTS

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THE HOME FORUM

Coloring of England's West Coast

"This is even more strange and new to me," said Claude, at length, "than anything I have yet seen in this lovely west. I now appreciate Ruskin's advice to oil painters to go and study the coast of Devon and Cornwall, instead of lingering about the muddy sea and tame cliffs of the Channel and the German Ocean."

"How clear and brilliant," said I, "everything shows through this Atlantic atmosphere. The intensity of coloring may vie with that of the shores of the Mediterranean."

"There are more of the misty enameled tones of Tynmouth or the luscious richness of Clovelly. The forms are so simple and severe, that they would be absolutely meager, were it not for the rich coloring with which nature has so lovingly made up for the absence of all softness, all picturesque outline. One does not regret or even feel the want of trees here, while the eye ranges down from that dappled cloud-world above, over that sheet of purple heather, those dells bedded with dark green fern of a depth and richness of hue which I never saw before—over those bright gray granite rocks, spangled with black glittering mica and golden lichens, to rest at last on

that sea below, which streams past the island in a swift roaring torrent of tide."

"Sea, Claude? Say, ocean. This is real Atlantic blue here beneath us. No more Severn mud, no more grass-green bay-water, but real ocean sapphire—dark, deep, intense Homeric purple, it spreads away, away, there before us, without a break or islet, to the shores of America."

"Does it not raise strange longings in you," said Claude, "to gaze out yonder over the infinite calm, and then to remember that beyond it lies America—the new world, the future world—who will be teeming with new Athens and Londons, with new Bacons

and Shakespeares, Newtons and Goethes?"

Before us the blue sea and the blue land-line were fading into mournful gray, on which one huge West Indian man blazed out, orange and scarlet, her crowded canvas all aflame from the hulk to the water's edge. A few moments and she, too, had vanished into the gray twilight, and a chill night-wind crisped the sea. It was a relief to hear the evening hymn rise rich and full from one voice, and then another and another till the men chimed in one by one, and the whole cutter, from stern to stern, breathed up its melody into the silent night.

—Charles Kingsley.

Rolls the Long Breaker

Rolls the long breaker in splendor, and glances.
Leaping in light!
Sparkling and singing the swift ripple dances.
Laughing and bright;
Up through the heaven the curlew is flying.
Soaring so high!
Sweetly his wild notes are ringing.
Lost in the sky.
Glitter the sails to the south wind careening.
White winged and brave;
Bowing to breeze and to billow, and leaning
Low o'er the wave.

—Celia Thaxter.

The Eagle's Abiding Place

It had been years since the old eagle had tried to lift a wing. Taken captive while fighting hard to defend its nest, away in the heights of the mountain, it had been brought down to a quiet country home and chained so that it could only move about in a narrow circle. All its wants had been supplied. The young people had been good and kind to it, and the eagle seemed to have lost through the years of confinement most of its old wild nature. It appeared to be content to walk about in its narrow circle, and at last it lost much of the statelyness which had once marked its demeanor. Even the fire in its eye grew dim. It seemed no longer to think of the sky and its far-off eyrie among the cliffs. For a long time it had not been seen to flutter its wings as if for a flight heavenward. Those who cared for it thought it must have forgotten its old home.

A change came into the life of the man who had so long kept the old eagle a captive. . . . So it was deemed best to set the bird at liberty. On the day chosen for this the keeper asked some of the neighbors to come and watch the actions of the long-imprisoned king of the sky. Then he unfasted the chain which had so long been fastened to the eagle's leg. For a moment the great bird kept its place, unconscious of the freedom which had come to it. With its head still deep sunken in the feathers of its neck, it hovered there with half-shut eyes, as if dreaming of something very pleasant.

The keeper touched the eagle gently with his hand and tried to urge it to move beyond the well-worn limit of its chain. Thus inspired, the bird slowly stepped out a little way, but when it came to the border of its old circle it stopped, as if it still felt the tug of the chain on its ankle. Once the steel fetters had worn the limb; now the hurt was deeper—the spirit of the monarch of the heavens had been wounded. It could not feel the pull of the little chain upon its limbs. Round and round the hard-beaten circle it went, just as it had done for many a year. A sense of pity came over those who stood watching the bird in its seeming impotence. Was it indeed too helpless to fly? Had it lost its love for the far-away mountain peaks? Had captivity robbed it of its power to accept freedom, as well as its love of the old nesting place?

Suddenly the bird shook out its long unused wings, first one and then the other, stretching them far out. A new light came into the eye which a moment ago was so dull. Up toward the blue it turned its gaze, as if searching for something long lost. Crouching low to the earth for a moment, the bird lifted itself for flight. But captivity had done its work. . . . The eagle sank back. Still, the fire did not go from its eyes. Again and again it summoned every power for the journey skyward. Each time there seemed to be more of strength. Higher and higher became the flight. Then with a glad cry the bird mounted and soared away—up, up, up, last at last beyond the reach of human sight!

—Edgar L. Vincent.

Dickens' House Furnishing

Among many reminiscences of Charles Dickens, obtained at Rochester, the following are the most noteworthy:

We had an interesting chat with Mr. Franklin Homan, auctioneer, cabinetmaker, and upholsterer of High Street, Rochester. Our informant did a good deal of work for Charles Dickens at Gad's Hill Place, and remarked, "He was one of the nicest customers I ever met in my life—so thoroughly precise and methodical. If anything had to be done, he knew exactly what he wanted, and gave his instructions accordingly. He expected every one who served him to be equally exact and punctual."

The novelist wrote to Mr. Homan from America respecting the furnishing of two bedrooms, describing in detail how he wished them fitted up—one was maple, the other white with a red stripe. These rooms are referred to in another chapter. The curtains separating them from the dressing-rooms were ordered to be of Indian chintz. When Dickens came home and saw them complete, he said, "It strikes me as if the room was about to have its hair cut—but it's my fault, it must be altered," so crimson damask curtains were substituted.

In the little billiard room near the dining room was a one-sided couch standing by the window, which did not seem to please the master of Gad's Hill Place. He said to Mr. Homan one day, "Whenever I see that couch, it makes me think the window is squinting." The result was that Mr. Homan had to make a window-seat instead.—From "A Week's Tramp in Dickens-Land," by William R. Hughes.

For Which Works Do Ye Stone Me?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HISTORY repeats itself. The Pharisees of old warned the people to beware of Jesus, and contemptuously called him 'this fellow.' Jesus said, 'For which of these works do ye stone me?' as much as to ask, 'Is it the work most derided and envied that is most acceptable to God? Not that he would cease to do the will of his Father on account of persecution, but he would repeat his work to the best advantage for mankind and the glory of his Father.' (No and Yes, p. 41.) Those are Mrs. Eddy's words. Her appreciation of the meaning of Jesus' sayings is the result of her clear spiritual understanding. Her writings, in consequence, taken in connection with the Bible, are the most valuable possessions of humanity today. Christ Jesus revealed the truth, the truth which every Christian acknowledges must eventually save the world. This truth, taught in Christian Science, is even now saving the world, but only in the degree that the world turns from sin and seeks an understanding of Truth.

Mrs. Eddy says, "History repeats itself," because she found sinners, in her day, no more ready to accept the truth that destroys sin than they were in the days of Jesus. She rediscovered spiritual law, the law that destroys materiality, and she wrote it down, knowing as she did so that it was indestructible. She understood why Jesus had said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away," and she affirms in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 99): "In no other one thing seemed Jesus of Nazareth more divine than in his faith in the immortality of his words." The Pharisees of old warned the people to beware of Jesus, "these were materialists who found that the truth was troublesome to materiality, that it undermined it, and aimed at destroying their pleasure in it. They were incapable of appreciating the full power of divine Principle, nevertheless they felt the rebuke of Truth and instinctively desired to blot it from off the face of the earth. Imagining it to be this 'pestilent fellow's' own invention, by stoning him they thought to get rid of Truth. Without knowing it they attempted to persecute the divine idea—eternal fact."

Christ Jesus asked, "For which of these works do ye stone me?" because he knew they stoned him for that which brought discomfort most rapidly to the mortal senses. They were annoyed because he had broken all kinds of man-made laws. The law of incurable disease, the law of gravity, the law that food sustained life, the law of poverty, as when he got his tribute money from a fish's mouth, the law of birth, the law of death. He proved these things to be not law, for law cannot be broken. Which of these, he asks in effect, have you all, as exemplifying mortal sense, found most disturbing?

We of the twentieth century have a habit of looking back to the first century and, considering the reception Christ Jesus was given, of wondering and being astonished at the blindness of the men who stoned, spat upon, derided, and crucified him. We scarcely remember that the small things of everyday life, the immediate surroundings of the Pharisees and the people, blinded and confused them, just as we may be blinded, limited, and confused today by the things of sense. Yesterday's events, today's, the possibility of tomorrow's, which always loom so largely in the human mind, closed them round in a dense fog of littleness, even as they do ourselves, and they did not know that they were trying to destroy eternal Truth. They only perceived the wretched policy, the gain or the loss of tomorrow. Their accusations, suggested by malice and personal sense, were absurdly trivial. For instance, when the Pharisees saw Jesus enter the synagogue, they "watched him, whether he would heal on the Sabbath day." He healed the man with a withered hand. This great action was used against him for they took counsel with the Herodians how they might destroy him. When the multitude came round the house where Jesus was, in such numbers that they could not so much as eat bread, his friends laid hold of him "for they said, He is beside himself," and the scribes said, "By the prince of the devils casteth he out devils." These are only a few of the accusations flung out wildly against him. The accusers, swayed by the passing passion or mood of the moment, were absolutely careless as to the truth of what they said. They went with a multitude to do evil and passed the lying tales on from mouth to mouth. Even his own follower and friend, the daily witness of his life of love and sacrifice, went to the chief priests and asked, "What will ye give me, and I will deliver him unto you?"

These historic events fill us with condemnation for the perpetrators, and yet those people were not uncommon sinners! They were but allowing themselves to be swayed unwittingly by a rush of popular feeling into the commission of a crime. A crime which was committed, by thousands who added here a little, and there a little, moved by an impulse that they did not understand. They only saw a man who preached a troublesome, disturbing doctrine, and they only listened to a stream of gossip against him, until they believed him to be a criminal. In this petty way they were betrayed, each by a careless evil tendency in himself, to be a party to the greatest crime of the ages.

Jesus himself said later, "They know not what they do." Now while his

persecutors knew not what they did, Jesus knew exactly what was being attempted. He was revealing reality. They desired nothing better than to live in the flesh. He demonstrated man as the child of God, whole and sinless, and, as a corollary, showed that the mortal was not man. Mrs. Eddy says: "This thought of human, material nothingness, which Science inculcates, enlarges the carnal mind and is the main cause of the carnal mind's antagonism." (Science and Health, p. 345.) The carnal mind was enraged because of the truth which declared that the flesh profiteth nothing. Enraged at learning that material man is not God's image and likeness, and that the pains and pleasures of the senses are unreal, it vented itself upon the Teacher. But it failed in its attempt to free the world of troublesome truth. On the contrary, as Mrs. Eddy points out, "The Christ-idea, or the Christ-man, rose higher to human view because of the crucifixion, and thus proved that Truth was the master of death." (Science and Health, p. 316.)

"The Sun Has Long Been Set"

The sun has long been set.
The stars are out by twos and threes.
The little birds are piping yet
Among the bushes and trees;
There's a cuckoo, and one or two thrushes,
And a far-off wind that rushes,
And a sound of water that gushes,
And the cuckoo's sovereign cry
Fills all the hollow of the sky.
Who would "go parading"
In London, "and masquerading,"
On such a night of June
With that beautiful soft half-moon,
And all these innocent blisses?
On such a night as this is!

—William Wordsworth.

Genius and Sense

And what is genius? and what is sense? Genius is a peculiar native aptitude, or tendency, to any one calling or pursuit over all others. It was as natural, as inevitable for Wilkie to develop himself into a painter, and into such a painter as we know him to have been, as for an acorn when planted to come up an oak. But genius, and nothing else, is not enough, even for a painter; he must likewise have sense; and what is sense? Sense drives, or ought to drive, the coach; sense regulates, combines, restrains, commands, all the rest—even the genius; and sense implies exactness and soundness, power and promptitude of mind.—Dr. John Brown.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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The Humor of "Don Quixote"

If you wish to know what humor is, I should say read "Don Quixote." It is the element in which the whole story moves, and it wakens and flashes round the course of the narrative like a phosphorescent sea in the track of a ship. It is nowhere absent; it is nowhere obtrusive; it lightens and plays about the surface for a moment and is gone. It is everywhere by suggestion, it is nowhere with emphasis and insistence. There is infinite variety, yet always in harmony with the characters and the purpose of the fable. The impression it produces is cumulative, not sudden or startling. It is as unobtrusive as the tone of good conversation. I am not speaking of the fun of the book, of which there is plenty, and sometimes boisterous enough, but of that deeper and more delicate quality, suggestive of remote analogies and essential incongruities, which alone deserves the name of humor.

This quality is so diffused in "Don Quixote," so thoroughly permeates every pore and fiber of the book, that it is difficult to exemplify it by citation. Take as an example the scene with the goatherds, where Don Quixote, after having simply rumped, discourses so eloquently of that Golden Age which was so happy in having nothing to eat but acorns, or to drink but water; where, while insisting that Sancho should assume equality, he denies it to him as Sancho by reminding him that it is granted by one who is his natural lord and master—there is such a difference, alas, between the universal and particular Brotherhood! Nay, take the whole book, if you would learn what humor is, whether in its most obvious or its most subtle manifestations. The highest and most complete illustration is the principal character of the story. I do not believe that a character so perfect in conception and delineation, so full of whimsical inconsistencies, all combining to produce an impression of perfect coherence, is to be found in fiction.

Sancho, on the other hand, sees everything in the dry light of common sense, except when beguiled by cupidity, or under the immediate spell of his master's imagination. Grant the imagination its premises, and its logic is irresistible. Don Quixote always takes these premises for granted, and Sancho, despite his natural shrewdness, is more than half tempted to admit them, or at any rate to run the risk of their being sound, on the chance of the reward which his master perpetually dangles before him. This reward was that island of which Don Quixote confesses he cannot tell the name because it is not down on any map. With delightful humor, it begins as some island, then becomes the island, and then one of those islands. And how much more probable does this vagueness render the fulfillment of the promise than if Don Quixote had locked himself up in

a specific one! A line of retreat is thus always kept open, while Sancho's eagerness is kept at bay by this seemingly chance intimation of a choice in these hypothetical lordships. This vague potentiality of islands eludes the thrust of any definite objection. And when Sancho is inclined to grumble, his master consoles him by saying, "I have already told thee, Sancho, to give thyself no care about it; for even should the island fail us, there are the kingdoms of Dinamarca and Sobradisa that would at us as the ring fits the finger, and since they are on terra firma, you should rejoice the more."

When Sancho tries to divert his master from the adventure of the Fulling Mills by arguing that it is night, and that none could see them, so that they might well turn out of the way to avoid the danger, and begs him rather to take a little sleep, Don Quixote answers indignantly: "Sleep thou, who wast born for sleep. As for me, I shall do whatever I see to be most becoming to my profession." With equal truth to nature in both cases, Sancho is represented as inclined to believe the extravagant delusions of his master because he has seen and known him all his life, while he obstinately refuses to believe that a barber's basin is the helmet of Mambrino because he sees and knows it is a basin. Don Quixote says of him to the Duke, "He doubts everything and believes everything." Cervantes was on good ground in making him wholly vulgar and greedy and selfish, though he makes him all these things, he is witty, wise according to his lights, affectionate and faithful. When he takes leave of his imaginary governorship he is not without a certain manly dignity that is almost pathetic.—Lowell.

The Cloud

That orb'd maiden with white fire laden
Whom mortals call the moon,
Glides glimmering o'er my fleecy-like floor
By the midnight breezes strewn;
And, whenever the beat of her unseen feet,
Which only the angels hear,
May have broken the woof of my tent's thin roof,
The stars creep behind her and peer,
And I laugh to see them whirl and flee,
Like a swarm of golden bees,
When I widen the rent in my wind-built tent,
Till the calm river, lakes, and seas,
Like strips of sky fallen through me on high
Are caved paved with the moon and these.
I bind the sun's throne with a burning zone,
And the moon's with a girdle of pearl.

—Shelley.

Not by Our Flaws

And not by our flaws shall God judge us; His love keeps our noblest in sight.—Lucy Larcom.

Lafcadio Hearn Visits Trinidad

"Under a heaven of exquisitely tender blue, the whole smooth sea has a perfect luminous dove color—the horizon being filled to a great height with greenish-golden haze—a mist of unspeakably sweet tint, a hue that, imitated in any aquarelle, would be cried out against as an impossibility. As yet the skies are nearly all gray, the forests also enveloping them are gray and ghostly, for the sun has but just risen above them, and vapors hang like a veil between," writes Lafcadio Hearn in "A Midsummer Trip to the Tropics." "Then over the glassy level of the flood, bands of purple and violet and pale blue and fluid gold begin to shoot and quiver and broaden; these are the currents of the morning, catching varying color with the deepening of the day and the lifting of the tide."

"Then, as the sun rises, green masses begin to glimmer among the grays; the outlines of the forest summits commence to define themselves through the vapory light, to left and right of the great glow. Only the city still remains invisible; it lies exactly between us and the downpour of solar splendor, and the mists there have caught such radiance that the place seems hidden by a fog of fire. Gradually the gold-green of the horizon changes to a pure yellow; the hills take soft, rich colors. One of the more remote has turned a marvelous tone—a seemingly diaphanous aureate color, the very ghost of gold. But at last all of them sharpen blue, show great folds and ribbings of green through their haze. The valleys remain awhile clouded, as if filled with something like blue smoke; but the projecting masses of cliff and slope swiftly change their misty green to a warmer hue. All these tints and colors have a spectral charm, a preternatural loveliness; everything seems subdued, softened, semi-vaporized—the only sharply defined silhouettes being those of the little becalmed ships sprinkling the western water, all spreading colored wings to catch the morning breeze."

"The more the sun ascends the more rapid the development of the landscape out of vapory blue; the hills all become green-faced, reveal the details of frondage. The wind fills the waiting sails—white, red, yellow—ripples the water and turns it green. Little fish begin to leap; they spring and fall in glittering showers like opalescent blown spray. And at last through the fading vapor, dew-glittering, red-tiled roofs reveal themselves: the city is unveiled—a city full of color, somewhat Spanish looking—a little like St. Pierre, a little like New Orleans in the old quarter; everywhere fine tall palms."



Looking down to the harbor, Port of Spain, Trinidad

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1919

EDITORIALS

Why Bombs?

THOUSANDS of people in the United States, reading of the bomb explosions that have wrecked the doorways of judges, lawmakers, and others having some official share in the support of the public law and order, are asking one another, "What is the answer to the bomb outrages?" As if, indeed, there were any doubt of the answer; as if the answer had not been established and written down in this country long before such a thing as a bomb had ever been thrown in the protest of radicalism against the existing social order. The answer to the bomb outrages in this country is the United States of America. All basis for a protest with bombs disappears wherever the United States form of government is really understood and taken advantage of. That is the answer. It is adequate. The United States of America has always been the answer to Europeanism. For the very purpose of giving such an answer this movement came into being. It was the answer to the monarchical tyranny of Europe in 1776; it is the answer to the European proletarian tyranny of today.

But it requires to be understood and applied. If the proletarian hosts who have come to this country from Europe—and it matters not, for the moment, whether they came voluntarily or were induced to come by American capitalists in need of laborers; they came seeking individual benefit—only understood the American idea as built into the United States form of government, they would see that their protest against the government here, in spite of their feeling that the government is at present capitalistic, is as needless as motive power to give motion to a ball in the middle of an inclined plane. For the protest of these radicals is against something that, potentially at least, does not exist in this country. Their protest is against conditions which have been offensive under the typical European forms of government, but which were placed in the control of the common people by the form adopted in the United States. In Europe, typically, the government has been in the control of a ruling class from which the common people have been shut out; but in the United States the fundamental law of the land placed the government in the hands of the common people. There, typically, only the richest and most favored citizens could hope to have a share in the government; here, no citizen was so poor or so mean that a share in the government was not presented to him as a duty that he could not properly avoid. There the will of the few prevailed; here the will of the majority was supreme.

All this the bomb-throwers and their sympathizers pass over. To them the United States is not essentially different from the most absolute monarchy of old Europe. They refer, in the leaflets scattered about the scenes of the explosions, to the "democratic lords of the autocratic republic," meaning the United States, and they announce grandiloquently that "class war" is on, and that it cannot cease until it attains success in a "world-wide revolution." They declare that the "powers that be" in this country must "accept the fight they have provoked under cover of the powerful institution you call order," and they maintain that "the proletariat has the same right to protect itself, and since their press has been suffocated and their mouths muzzled," they will "speak with the voice of dynamite, through the mouth of guns." They insist that what they aim at can be obtained only by destruction and revolution. But they pass over completely the fact that under the United States form of government the popular right to a revolution is recognized and provided for. It is legally possible and proper. The only requirement is that the majority of the people shall agree that it is desirable.

The bomb-throwers and the parlor Bolsheviks, and the I. W. W.'s and the radical Socialists, and the rest, brush all this aside. "Your United States Government is in the hands of Capital," they say, "and our war is against Capital, also against the middle class because the middle class plays into the hands of Capital." The point is, however, that even granting that Capital has the loudest voice in the United States Government at the present moment, Capital can be put out whenever the majority of the people will get together and say that it must go. If the people in the United States who are now dissatisfied with the government will spend the same energy in constructively organizing popular sentiment to control the government, they can do whatever the majority wishes to do in justice to themselves and all other elements of the body politic. That Capital is in control of the government, if it be true, shows nothing so clearly as the ease with which organized effort can secure what it desires under the American system. The proletariat might secure the same measure of control under exactly the same system, if it would only organize and agitate constructively on the same scale that it is now organizing and agitating destructively. The radicals say that the money power controls the United States. If it does, it need not, if the people of the whole country will only say the word.

The government is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, now as ever; but the people must consciously and definitely take and keep their government for themselves, or they must expect to see it usurped and turned against them. The founders of the Nation made control of government easy in order that the common people might control it. If the radicals, the Bolsheviks, and the anarchists in this country are not a minority, if they really represent the people, they can take over the government at any time by merely organizing and casting the majority vote in a national election. They need do no more than this in order to establish the soviet system in the United States, or to make the proletariat supreme, or to abolish much of what they call order, or to take money from the very pockets of Capital, or to

have a revolution. To do this, however, they must talk for the government of the United States, not against it; the free speech which they prize so highly must uphold the Constitution, not undermine it; they must speak for liberty and not for mere license; they must use their strength to build, and not waste it to destroy.

And if, after all, the bomb-throwers and their friends insist that all this, if they should do it, would merely establish what they wish on a nationalistic basis, whereas their will is to make it international, the answer is that half a loaf is better than no bread, and if they build their social heaven in one country only, success achieved there will surely pave the way to international success in time. So why bombs?

National Electric Power in Britain

THE question of creating a national system of electric power for any country is, of course, a highly technical question. It is one in which the average man has essentially to trust to the knowledge and instruction of the expert, and in which, from the point of view, at any rate, of the feasibility or otherwise of the scheme, he is, in most cases, not in a position to judge. Like all highly technical questions, however, it has certain broad aspects upon which judgment may be readily passed, and the report on the subject recently issued through the Ministry of Reconstruction in England is specially welcome because it fully recognizes this fact, and deals with a very complex question in a simple fashion.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the report is its definiteness. The signatories are in no doubt at all as to the advisability of the scheme. They not only consider it feasible, but very urgently desirable. Thus they declare that, in their opinion, the creation of large generating stations should be undertaken at once, and that special regard should be had for the desirability of increased use of electric power for agricultural purposes. Then they insist that the system employed should not only be a national system, but a single, unified system under state regulation, in the financing of which the State should participate on a large scale. But they do not hesitate to add the further important consideration that, all state support notwithstanding, the scheme should be framed and administered on a definitely commercial basis. They believe that upon this footing it should be possible to supply the current in different areas at rates highly favorable, whilst at the same time providing for interest upon capital, for renewals of plant and amortization, and allowing of a balance being carried to a reserve fund.

The great question is, of course, the question of cost. Such a scheme could not possibly be carried through without the expenditure of such a sum of money as would, before the war, have given rise to cries of impending national bankruptcy. The war, however, has enlarged the world's ideas very considerably on the question of public expenditure. Time was, less than eight years ago, when many people in the United Kingdom held up their hands in horror at the terrible extravagance of Mr. Lloyd George in proposing the expenditure of some £11,000,000 annually on old-age pensions. No nation, however, can spend between £3,000,000 and £5,000,000 a day for four and a half years without considerably altering its outlook on the matter of expenditure.

And so the question of cost, no matter how great it is found to be, is not likely to "stagger the Nation," particularly as the Nation is assured that, whatever the cost, it will be a very first class national investment. High authorities, the report declares, have estimated the loss incurred by the United Kingdom through failure to take full advantage of electrical progress at not less than £100,000,000 a year. It is really not, it would seem, a question of whether the Nation can afford to install a national system of electrical supply, but whether it can afford not to do so.

Employees' Representation

IT is probably not too much to believe that, in the words of a representative of one of the great American industrial corporations, employees' representation in employers' councils is the "corner stone of the whole industrial relation structure." The utterance is that of Cyrus McCormick Jr., of the International Harvester Company, made in a recent address before the National Association of Employment Managers at a meeting held in Chicago. To say that employees' representation in employers' deliberations is the corner stone of the structure of industrial relations is not to say that it is the whole thing, but all reasonable and thoughtful elements are evidently agreeing that taking representatives of employees, genuinely into confidence in matters concerning them opens the way to a new and better era in industrial life. By whatever terms this new step may be characterized, if taken in good faith it means the attainment of a concept of unity instead of diversity of interests. And that this concept will lead to the solution of all industrial differences is a reasonable expectation.

The company mentioned has been doing business in this way only two months, but evidently Mr. McCormick is already fully convinced that the system is really a great improvement. His words indicate an appreciation of the point of view of the worker for wages when he says, "What the workingman is asking for, and what we are trying to give him, is a voice in the control of the business in which he is a co-partner." And the significance of his statement seems the more striking when it is remembered that it was made, not to an audience of operatives, but to an association of employment managers.

That the speaker certainly was dealing with fundamentals in business was shown by the two questions which he said he wished to discuss, namely, "Is industrial Democracy Right? and Does It Pay?" And every well-meaning business man, in this enlightened age, ought to know that the first question is quite as practical as the second. It is gratifying to observe that one in Mr. McCormick's position, speaking for an industrial establishment employing 30,000 persons, is both able and disposed, after what he evidently regards as a fair test, to add, as he does, that he not only thinks it right but that

it does pay. "Our plan," he says, "involves full representation on the part of the employee with the employer in discussing working conditions and wages. Everything that touches their interests is taken up in round-table discussion at joint conferences. And at these conferences the employer does not sit on one side of the table and the employee on the other. They sit together, side by side." It is good, too, to hear this spokesman of Capital, indeed of one of the so-called big interests, say, as he is quoted as having said, that in the agreement between the Harvester Company and its workers "there is a clause providing that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers, either as regards sex, race, religion, or unions." He does not seek by this utterance to give the impression that he indorses unions, and plainly says so, "but," he says, and confidence in his sincerity is strengthened by his frankness, "we have learned as employers to look upon a man once taken into our employ as one of us. He is judged simply upon his workmanship; for, once in your employ, he is your partner, and you must forget all about trade unionism." And the manufacturer went so far, in praise of the system of employees' representation, as to say that so pleased was his company with the operation of this plan that if it had the introduction of it to go through with again, it would not devise a plan and then ask a workingman if he desired to accept it, but would begin by asking him if he wanted a plan of industrial democracy, and, if he replied in the affirmative, would ask him to come in and help to devise the plan.

One gains faith also in this employer's professions of interest in the character and welfare of his force of workers by hearing his description given, as if with some of the pride which American individual manufacturers felt in their employers before the day of industrial consolidations. He says that the men selected by the workers as their representatives are fine types. Three-fourths of them, it is thought worth while to mention, are married, and most of them own their homes, or are stockholders in the company. A remark indicates an interesting and doubtless wholesome and helpful acquaintance with the political complexion of the workers. "One," said the speaker, "is an anarchist. He is one of the best we have. He is playing the game with us, and we all have all the cards on the table all the time."

That the apparently inevitable deluge of requests for increase in wages under this system need be no bugbear is implied by Mr. McCormick's statement that, with every one of its "hitherto most guarded ledgers open to these men" his company believed they would see the facts as clearly as the employers, and would even accept a decrease in wages if necessary. In support of this view he said that the first demand for a general increase was withdrawn by the men. Any fair-minded employer, as well as representative of Labor, would agree with the spokesman for the Harvester Company in the declaration, also made at the Chicago meeting: "You have got to show the men that justice is the thing intended, that this is not some new plan merely to get something out of them."

Royal Windsor

IF EVER a place had a right to the title of "royal," it is, surely, Windsor, for the famous castle which forms such a landmark for the countryside, as it shoulders its way up above the Thames, between Staines and Maidenhead, has been the chief residence of the English kings and queens since the days of William the Conqueror. Even in the days of the Heptarchy, a stronghold of some kind occupied the great mound above the river where Windsor Castle now stands, whilst antiquarians insist that there was a Roman settlement hereabouts, pointing to the Roman camp that was unearthed at St. Leonards Hill, over 200 years ago, and the further Roman remains of much more recent discovery at Tyle-Place Farm.

Now the very mention of such details is an indication of the nature of Windsor. Somehow or other, it eludes the "grand survey." It is possible, of course, to make one's way through the Great Park, and standing on Snow Hill, to look along the full length of Long Walk to where the castle stands out as a wonderful white, clear cut against the sky; many will have it that it is the most wonderful view in all England. Or, again, it is possible to get that great view of "the whole thing" which is to be had from the meadows on the Eton side of the river, or from the playing fields of Eton itself. If one takes any closer view than these, however, one is enticed in all directions into bypaths. It is the same with the history of the castle. One may set one's face as flint, and resolutely hew one's way from king to king, noting how this one added this and that one added something else, and how another king came and razed some huge portion of the castle, and built it all over again on a much larger and much grander scale. One may go through all the facts, right down to the present day, reaching a grand climax in the reign of Queen Victoria, who spent £900,000 in various ways on the castle. But such reading is ever done "against the grain."

The inclination is much more to explore the bypaths of the story; to look in on the great scene nearly 900 years ago, for instance, when David of Scotland swore allegiance to the Empress Maud under the roof of Windsor, or on that other scene just ninety years later, when Ingelram de Archie, with a little garrison of sixty men, held the fortress against the armies of the King of France under the Count de Nevers. Then the famous Parliament held by Henry III at Windsor, in the midst of the Barons' War, whilst the barons were sitting in high conclave, some thirty miles away at St. Albans, entices one aside, or perhaps it is the memorable scene some hundred years later still, when Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, was charged with high treason before Richard II. Or, maybe, it is Windsor during the Civil War, Windsor garrisoned by the Parliament, Windsor the prison of Charles I. and so on, right down to the "monochrome days" when Fanny Burney kept the Queen's robes at Windsor, in the time of Farmer George. Windsor is eminently a place to be viewed and reviewed unhurriedly, if one is to get all it has to give. It is good, to mention only one thing, to see the view from the terrace across the river and over Eton, at different times of the day and at different seasons of the year. The

early morning view and the sunset view, the spring and high summer, the autumn and winter views are all capable of becoming very treasured memories.

Notes and Comments

A DELIBERATE and calculated attempt is being made on a part of the English language by one of the London railway companies, the particular portion now in peril being that well-worn phrase, "Pass right down the car, please." The company in question aims at making the use of this exhortation thoroughly unnecessary, by introducing a new railway car which will be equipped with five doors on each side, instead of the three that have hitherto been used, and the compensation that is expected to accrue to the passengers who daily use the underground railways in the form of increased comfort, will undoubtedly counterbalance the falling into desuetude of a request that is often not complied with, through sheer inability to reduce the cubical space occupied by the human frame wedged tightly into a crowd of other human frames.

WITH the growing conviction, both in England and in America, that the best solution of the housing problem is for the greatest possible number of citizens to own their homes, a great deal of interest attaches to what has been done already in Baltimore, Maryland. It is said that this city, more than any other in the United States, has developed citizen ownership. The movement was started in 1904, and in ten years more than 30,000 dwellings were built, chiefly two-story houses, thoroughly modern in their conveniences, and in most cases purchased by men of moderate incomes through building associations. The cost of these dwellings was reduced by wholesale buying of land and material and corresponding economy in construction. Baltimore, moreover, passed a law which requires that every dwelling shall have a bathroom, an idea in municipal legislation which many other cities might well copy.

DURING the past few years there has been so much lecture-going in the United States that it is now inviting comment as the return of a lost habit. As a matter of fact, so many people were attending lectures before the war that the habit could hardly be called lost, and lecture audiences have kept right on listening to less important lecturers ever since the great platform figures of a generation or two ago vanished. A modern lecture manager attributes the interest of audiences in lecturers to "an inherent and deep-rooted desire on the part of the average man and woman to pay homage to greatness," but admits that the success or failure of the individual lecturer continues to puzzle him. So it is with the manager studying the attitude of his public toward a play, or the publisher trying to explain the success, or lack of it, of a new book.

HOWEVER imperfectly or seldom the rest of Dickens' characters may be remembered, Mr. Pickwick, in one form or another, with or without his boon companions, is constantly in the public eye. Anyone, therefore, walking down Piccadilly or the Haymarket, a few days ago, would hardly have been surprised to meet Mr. Pickwick going for a drive on a coach and four. Driven by the Hon. Samuel Slumkey, the coach passed from Piccadilly and the Haymarket into the Strand, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill to the Bank, and from there into King William Street and over London Bridge, to what is now the George Inn and was once the White Hart, where Jack Cade put up in 1450, and where Pickwick first met Sam Weller.

MR. BRANSBY WILLIAMS was an unmistakable Mr. Pickwick, very smart in a blue sortout with brass buttons, and in his cravat the actual tie-pin which was the property of Mr. Saintsbury, the original of Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Winkle, Mr. Tupman, Mr. Snodgrass, and Mr. Trundle helped to make up the merry Pickwickian party. After having partaken of refreshments in those historic surroundings, and this is the only ancient Southwark inn of which any traces have survived, the company clambered once more on to the coach, the Hon. Samuel Slumkey gathered the reins into his hands, and Mr. Pickwick, accompanied by his friends, returned to the Pickwick Club, where they partook of a thoroughly Pickwickian luncheon.

WHEN Michigan went dry the liquor men painted gloomy pictures of the prospective failure of the hotels without liquor. But what really has happened? After a period of prohibition it has been announced that the demand for accommodations is so great that a new \$10,000,000 hotel, with 1000 rooms, is to be erected at once. On the heels of this comes a statement from the management of the "Pop" concerts given at this season by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, that patronage at these concerts is better without intoxicants being served. The wonder is that even a fast decreasing few still cling to the false economic argument of loss of business without liquor when experience is constantly proving that business improves with the elimination of drink.

SIGNS of the times indicate that more Americans are coming to understand that the Government of the United States is a government of the people as well as by and for the people. And this applies particularly to those who "waited without acting" to see how serious the officials were in collecting certain taxes. One Boston firm has agreed to pay \$1,500,000 if a jail sentence can be avoided. A New York man is reported to have tried unsuccessfully to evade an income tax estimated at \$500,000. The tax collector of Boston has issued warrants for the arrest of some 500 alleged evaders of the poll tax who face terms in jail. Probably it begins to be plain to these people that it is best to pay what is due the government, for it is evident that the assessments can be collected if the officials simply enforce the law. Boston alone has lost millions of dollars within a few years by not applying the poll tax law. And how many poorly paved streets could have been made fit for use with this money due the city!